

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

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Painting by Wollaston

JOHN PARKE CUSTIS AND HIS SISTER, MARTHA PARKE CUSTIS.

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DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION · MAGAZINE ·

VOL. LVIII, No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1924

WHOLE No. 386

THE STEP-FATHERHOOD OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

I. JOHN PARKE CUSTIS and MARTHA PARKE CUSTIS

By CHARLES MOORE

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS



GEORGE WASHINGTON, on marrying Martha Dandridge Custis, quite deliberately took upon himself the duties of a husband and a step-father. These duties he performed to the day of his death with his heart as well as his head. His admonitions to the younger generations, as almost invariably happens to parental admonitions, were unheeded; but, his character and his affection were a potent influence for good in the lives of more than a score of young men and maidens who were directly the beneficiaries of his care and of his purse as well. Moreover he was very tolerant with youth. He suffered in mind and feelings from the idleness, the inattention and the perverted tastes of those to whom he furnished opportunities; he formed (and often expressed) a shrewd estimate of their characters; but he was

never harsh, intolerant or vindictive. Indeed few fathers could equal this step-father in all those qualities that go to make up an ideal parent.

His apprenticeship began even before his marriage. When Bryan Fairfax, disappointed in love, enlisted as a private and was found by his family in a Baltimore gaol, his father, William Fairfax, sent him to Colonel Washington to bring him back to the ways of soberness. The friendship thus began never wavered, in spite of the fact that throughout the Revolution, Bryan Fairfax was a pacifist and a loyalist.

Martha Custis, Mrs. Washington's eleven year old daughter, was "seized with fits" in January, 1768, and the very sensitive mother was driven nearly distracted. Every remedy that Dr. Rumney could think of was tried; and during the following January one Joshua Evans "put an iron ring on Patsy"—

as a talisman against the dread disease of epilepsy. In August the family took her to the Frederick Warm Springs, hoping much from the famed efficacy of those waters; but she derived little benefit therefrom.¹

The journey, made by wagon, consumed six days; and the stay was enlivened by all the social gaiety of a colonial watering place. There were dinners, tea-drinkings and mountain climbings. Lord Fairfax rode over from Greenway Court, accompanied by his brother Robert from London, and his nephew George William Fairfax from Belvoir; and there were the Barclays and the Cadwalladers from Philadelphia. Several times Colonel and Mrs. Washington, Patsy Custis and the three Fairfaxes rode to Cacapehon (Capon) Mountain to enjoy "the wide and beautiful prospect"; and once Washington rode across the narrow neck of Maryland and penetrated into Pennsylvania in the direction of the present town of Gettysburg.

The family returned about the middle of September, for the election of Burgesses, Fairfax County. Washington was chosen by acclamation, without the formality of a poll.

At this time Washington was building a house at the southwest corner of Pitt and Cameron streets in Alexandria, a story-and-a-half frame building, where he and Mrs. Washington often stayed when business kept him too late in the day to return to Mount Vernon. They became very fond of this little house, which ranked next to Mount Vernon in their affections. Washington left the property to his wife, who in turn bequeathed it to her nephew, Bartholomew Dandridge. It remained, perched upon an eminence, looking down on graded

streets and other improvements, until after a century of usefulness it was torn down by Mr. Waters, a lumber dealer.²

During the last two months of 1769 the entire family made headquarters at Williamsburg, where Colonel Washington attended the session of the Assembly called by Lord Boutetourt (Bot-i-tot). It was a busy time, no fewer than eighty-nine laws being enacted. Among them were acts laying a duty on liquors, to suppress private lotteries, to prevent private inoculations for small-pox, to care for idiots, and, last and most ominous, to pay the Burgesses who attended the session of the convention held at the Raleigh Tavern after Governor Boutetourt had dissolved the Assembly, on May 17, 1769.

The diary entries for the two months give evidence of a season of great gaiety:

Dec. 1. Dined at Mrs. Campbell's with the Speaker, Treasurer and other Company. Mrs. Washington & Children Dined at the Attorney's. Myself and J. P. Custis supped at Mrs. Campbell's.

Dec. 2. Mrs. Washington & Children, Myself, Colo. Bassett, Mrs. Bassett & Betsy Bassett all Eat oysters at Mrs. Campbell's at abt. One o'clock and afterwards went up to Eltham.

Dec. 13. Dined at Mrs. Campbells and went to the Ball at the Capitol.

Dec. 14. Dined at Mrs. Campbells & spent part of the Evening in drawing Colo. Moore's Lottery.

Dec. 15. Dined at the Attorney's and went to Southalls in the evening to draw Colo. Moore's Lottery.

Dec. 16. Dined at Mrs. Campbells and drawg. Colo. Moore's Lottery till 10 o'clock & then compleated it.

Dec. 17. Dined at the Palace and then went up to Colo. Bassetts.

Dec. 19. Dined at Mrs. Campbell's an hour after Candle light and spent the Eveng. in my own Room.

Late dinners were noted on several occasions, an innovation which did not then obtain outside the capital city.

¹ Washington's Diaries.

² Dr. Toner's Notes to Washington's Diary for 1769—Library of Congress.

Mrs. Washington improved the opportunity to visit her relatives on the York River, and particularly her sister Mrs. Bassett at Eltham, which was within easy riding distance from Williamsburg. The House adjourned on the 21st of December and Washington joined the family at Eltham, setting out for Mount Vernon the next day. He tarried three days at Fredericksburg, dining with the Lewises at Kenmore and going across the river to lodge with his mother at Ferry Farm. At Dumfries John Parke Custis overtook him, and they finished the journey in company. Mrs. Washington and Patsy probably lingered with her relatives on the Pamunkey.

On the 4th of September, 1772, Colonel Washington "set out with Mrs. Washington and Miss Custis, attended by Mr. Custis, on a visit to Mr. Boucher," the tutor of young Custis, who lived near Annapolis. The horses and carriage were got across the Potomac the day before, and the family breakfasted at Warburton Manor, the home of William Digges, on the present site of Fort Washington. They reached Mr. Boucher's in time for dinner. Invited to meet them were Governor Eden and Mr. Leonard Calvert and his two daughters. The Calverts returned to Mt. Airy the next day, but Governor Eden remained and on Sunday drove Colonel Washington to church in his phaeton. On Monday the Washingtons and Governor Eden drove back to Mt. Airy, where they met at dinner the Ignatius Digges family. There they stayed until Wednesday, when Washington and the Calverts dined and lodged at Ignatius Digges's, crossing to Mount Vernon on Saturday after dinner with William Digges. Such was a typical round of visits in colonial days. Today the Washingtonian lunches at Mt.

Airy, dines in Annapolis, and motors home in time for a good night's sleep.

The last of the following April Mr. Calvert and lady and the two daughters returned the visit of the Washingtons, spending four days at Mount Vernon, where they met Lord Fairfax and his nephew. On the 27th Mrs. Calvert accompanied Mrs. Washington to Gunston Hall to attend the funeral of the first Mrs. George Mason, she whose tomb, ordered from England, has withstood the storms of a century and a half in the family burying-ground near the Hall. Even the Sir Philip Sidney-esque epitaph, composed by her husband, is still legible. The other side of the monument evidently was reserved for George Mason himself, but is still unoccupied. Perhaps, next year, when the 200th anniversary of Mason's birth is celebrated, a suitable inscription may take the place of the curiously inappropriate modern monument piously erected to his memory by a patriotic society.

While these social gaieties of the elders were in progress, the young people had not been entirely idle. Jack Custis was one of the finest young fellows in all Virginia. He had been brought up to enjoy the best of everything. His pumps and doe breeches, his hat laced with silver, his sleeve-buttons and handsome gold seal with the Custis arms engraved on the stone, his garters, his fowling piece the accoutrements of his horses and his servants, no less than his Greek Grammar, Roman Antiquities and Method of Bookkeeping, came from London. He had a prodigious amount of fashionable equipment which he carried with ease and grace; for Washington had taught him to ride hard after the fox, and had taken the boy with him to entertainments official and social at Williamsburg and Annapolis. To the social side of life the

boy took with avidity. But much to Washington's disappointment, "all Cicero in a very neat edition of twelve volumes by Forbes of Glasgow," not to speak of Livy and Martial's Epigrams, were as much neglected as the Essay on Crimes and Punishments, the poems of Milton and Thompson and the histories of Hume and Macauley. He may have dipped into the "History of England in Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," but probably the leaves of the "five religious books" ordered for the twelve year old boy remained uncut.

In vain the Rev. Mr. Boucher, himself no ascetic, endeavored to instil the learning of the ancients and the precepts of the moderns into a mind filled with dogs, horses and guns. Moreover, Mrs. Washington was an over-fond mother; also she was a timid woman—so timid that when Jack was to be inoculated against small-pox at Baltimore in 1770, the clergyman was bade to write in a disguised hand to Lund Washington, so that the matter might be concealed from the mother until the boy was safely through the ordeal.

Added to perils ordinarily encountered in the upbringing of a youth of taste and fortune, the boy fell in love with Eleanor Calvert, as merry, smart, and winsome a beauty as ever led lover a brisk chase over the hunting field. The painter has fixed on canvas her slight figure in riding costume, with open jacket and boy's hat.

Naturally Washington was "embarrassed" on being informed that his son-in-law and ward had "paid his addresses" to Mr. Calvert's second daughter, and, having made some progress in her affections, had solicited her in marriage. "How far a union of this sort may be agreeable to you, you best can tell," writes Washington to Mr. Calvert, "but

I should think myself wanting in candor, were I not to confess that Nelly's amiable qualities are acknowledged on all hands, and that an alliance with your family will be pleasing to his."

An "alliance" between the Calvert and Custis families was almost a union between Maryland and Virginia. Putting aside for the moment any Victorian ideas in our minds, let us remember that Jack Custis's maternal grandfather, in spite of erratic morals, had his portrait in Windsor Castle for services rendered, and that his silver plate as well as his name were the proud heritage of his descendants.

On the other side, Benedict Calvert was the favorite son of Charles Calvert, the fifth Lord Baltimore. He was born about 1724, several years before his father's marriage to Mary Jannsen. While Lord Baltimore acknowledged the paternity of his natural son and was devoted to him, the name of the mother has never been revealed. Whether or not she was a daughter of George II, as was surmised, certainly she was a woman of rank and station. Young Benedict (first known as Benedict Swingate) was sent to Maryland with Captain Vernon, and was brought up by Dr. George Stewart of Annapolis. Lord Baltimore bestowed upon him lands in Prince Georges County, made him Collector at Patuxent and a member of the Council. On his wide acres Benedict Calvert built, about 1751, Mt. Airy, where he lived until his death in 1788.

It was to be expected that a young man of Calvert's antecedents would follow his own inclinations in matters of love. Benedict's affections were set on his cousin Elizabeth, the daughter of the Hon. Charles Carroll, who had been Governor of Maryland from 1720 to 1727, but who in England had been known as

Capt. Charles Calvert Lavenby of His Majesty's Footguards.

When Benedict cautiously intimated to his father in England his desire and intention to marry, his lordship promptly informed him that the only person suitable was his cousin Elizabeth. So this course of true love ran true to form.

attention to the important consequences of the married state which is necessary to be given by those about to enter into it."

He sagely observes that "if, unfortunately, as they are both young, there should be an abatement of affection on either side, or both, it had better precede than follow marriage."



MOUNT AIRY, UPPER MARLBORO, MARYLAND.

THE COLONIAL HOME OF ELEANOR CALVERT. HERE HER MARRIAGE TO JOHN PARKE CUSTIS TOOK PLACE IN 1771, AND GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS WAS BORN IN 1781.

While Washington welcomed the prospect of such an alliance in the future, he opposed it at that time. Jack's "youth [he was eighteen], inexperience and unripened education" were "insuperable obstacles." The cautious stepfather, mindful of his own numerous youthful admirations, and also an incipient affair of the boy's in Annapolis, did not conceive that Jack "was capable of bestowing that

Although the young man "did not vouchsafe to consult either his mother or me on the occasion," Washington was willing that Jack "should consider himself as much engaged to your daughter as if the indissoluble knot were tied, and, as the surest means of effecting this, to apply himself closely to his studies, . . . by which he will, in a great measure, avoid those little flirtations with

other young ladies that may, by dividing the attentions, contribute not a little to divide the affection."

Not without a natural touch of pride, and also with an eye to settlements, Washington states that Mr. Custis's "estate consists of about fifteen thousand acres of land, a good part of it adjoining the city of Williamsburg, and none of it forty miles from that place; several lots in the said city; between two and three hundred negroes; and about eight or ten thousand pounds upon bond or in the hands of his merchants. This estate he now holds independent of his mother's dower, which will be an addition to it at her death; and upon the whole such an estate as you will readily acknowledge, ought to entitle him to a handsome portion with a wife. But as I should never require a child of my own to make a sacrifice of himself to interest, so neither do I think it incumbent on me to recommend it as a guardian."

Washington concludes this characteristic letter with a cordial invitation from Mrs. Washington, Miss Custis and himself to Mr. and Mrs. Calvert or the young ladies to favor them with a visit.

Family councils prevailed. Later in April the four Calverts spent four days at Mount Vernon, and on the 8th of May, Jack Custis "set off for Mr. Calvert's on his way to New York," where he was to enter King's (Columbia) College. Two days later Washington joined him at Mt. Airy, and the two proceeded to New York, by way of Philadelphia, where for several days they enjoyed the abundant hospitality of that city.

The shadow of Patsy Custis's death had long been hanging over the family. On June 19, 1773, she died, at the age of sixteen. She was devotedly attached to Washington, who was the only father she had known and who had bestowed

upon her all the affection of his large nature.

In his diary for February 3, 1774, Washington wrote: "Set out after an early dinner (with Lund Washington) for Mr. Calvert's, to Mr. Custis's wedding, who was this evening married to Miss Nelly Calvert." On the 4th he was "at Mr. Calvert's all day with much other company," and on the 5th he "returned home." The bridegroom was nineteen and the bride sixteen. In spite of, or perhaps because of, the youth of the contracting parties, the marriage turned out to be both successful and happy. The new home, called Abington, was built on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite the mouth of the Eastern Branch. The house, a commodious structure, is still standing. Located near the river's bank, the site still commands a fine view, and a few old trees remain from the days of departed glory; but never since this house was built has it been so isolated and remote as it now is. Even to find the entrance from the lower road to Alexandria is a matter of experiment. But, like all Colonial and Revolutionary homes in Virginia, it is well worth a visit. The old estate was occupied by Bushrod Washington Hunter, who was on the retired list of the United States Navy, and joined the Confederacy in 1861. Abington was always the scene of stately hospitality.

There, two and a half years after the marriage, the first child was born and named Elizabeth after her maternal grandmother; the next year came Martha, called after Mrs. Washington; then Eleanor, for the mother. The favored name of Parke also was borne by each of the children. The first boy and the last child of this marriage was born in 1781 at Mt. Airy, while the father was in the Revolution, and the

mother was lodged at the paternal home. He was named George Washington Parke Custis.¹

When Washington was called upon by the unanimous voice of the colonies to take command of the continental army,² two apprehensions oppressed him. The first was a consciousness of his own inexperience; but that one he dismissed with the consciousness that he had not sought the place. His great concern was the thought of leaving his wife "under the uneasiness which he feared that affair would throw her into." Upon Jack Custis he placed the duty of "keeping up her spirits" and promoting her quiet. He enjoined both Jack and Nelly to abide at Mount Vernon, as "absolutely necessary for the peace and satisfaction of your mother." Thereafter Jack must manage his own estate, as he was abundantly able to do, "as you have never discovered a disposition to put it to bad use."

¹ Elizabeth, b. Aug. 21, 1776, m. Thomas Law, Mar. 20, 1796. Martha, b. Dec. 31, 1777, m. Thomas Peter, Jan. 6, 1795. Eleanor, b. Mar. 21, 1779, m. Lawrence Lewis, Feb. 22, 1799. George Washington Parke Custis, b. Apr. 30, 1781, m. Mary Lee Fitzhugh, 1802.

² Letter to J. P. Custis, June 19, 1775.

In August 1776, Custis writes from Mt. Airy to Washington about the appearance of British men-of-war in the "Potowmack, as far as Mr. Brent's, whose house they burnt." "A Captain James with sixty militia were stationed there who all got drunk and kept challenging the men-of-war to come ashore, and upbraiding them with cowardice." When the British accepted the challenge the militia were asleep after their drunken frolic. "Captain James desired his men to shift for themselves and ran off without firing a gun." So Mr. Brent lost house and grain, before Colonel Grayson with thirty militia drove off the British, who dropped down the river.



Reproduction of portrait in red riding habit painted by King.
ELEANOR CALVERT, DAUGHTER OF BENEDICT AND ELIZABETH
CALVERT AND WIFE OF JOHN PARKE CUSTIS.

On February 1, 1778, Washington wrote from Valley Forge congratulating Custis on the birth of his second daughter Martha, and on Ne'ly's good health, adding "I heartily wish the last may continue and the other be a blessing to you." Mrs. Washington was hourly expected at camp. "We are in a dreary kind of place, and uncomfortably provided."

Mrs. Washington arrived at Valley Forge in due season, and wrote so cheer-

fully of her situation as to occasion the surmise that the worst was kept from her. On the 19th of March from Middlebrook she addressed to her "dear children" one of those spunky letters which parents not infrequently find occasion to indite. In it she says:

I hear so very seldom from you, that I don't know where you are, or whether you intend to come to Alexandria to live this spring or not. The last letter from Nelly she says both the children have been very ill; they were, she hoped, getting better. If you do not write to me I will not write again, or till I get letters from you. Let me know how all the friends below are; they have forgot to write to me I believe. Remember me to all inquiring friends. Give the dear little girls a kiss from me, and tell Bett I have got a pretty new doll for her, but don't know how to send it to her. The General joins in love to you both and begs to be remembered to all our friends that inquire after us. I am, with sincere love,

Your truly affectionate Mother,
MARTHA WASHINGTON.

Jack Custis proved a good correspondent so far as local matters were concerned: he was elected to the Assembly; he and General Washington had shares in a privateer; crops were good but prices of necessities high; profiteers were over-running the country; and wages were high; neither soldiers nor officers could be had for the army, the ardor of the people had dwindled, paper money was an affliction, and there came from the Virginia members of the Congress (purpose'y exaggerated) stories of the defection of the Eastern troops, which even Washington's denials, as given out

by Custis, could not counteract. Washington on his part wrote long letters in relation to home affairs, and particularly in regard to the effects of a depreciation of the paper currency on rents, values of land and commodities, a matter on which Custis had the usual hazy ideas, while Washington's exposition was clear and logical. He was what we call "a sound money man."

Jack Custis was serving as an extra aide to Washington at Yorktown during the October of 1781. The weather was Indian summer and the headquarters were of canvas. Within the town itself small-pox and camp-fever were doing deadly work among the British troops and the negro refugees. The still air was filled with pestilence, which was increased by a habit the British had of driving their useless horses into the river and shooting them, leaving their bodies to go up with the tide. Custis caught the camp-fever. Family tradition has it that he saw the ceremonial of the surrender before Dr. Craik hurried him to Eltham, the home of his mother's sister. In the midst of rejoicings that marked the end of long-drawn out war, Washington slipped away and rode hard to the bedside of the dying boy whom he loved, who loved him, and in whom the hopes and ambitions of Martha Washington were fixed. The end came quickly. Then and there Washington announced that he would adopt the two younger children, who were already a portion of the Mt. Vernon household.





A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



HIS is a momentous month in the political life of our nation.

We American women are no longer placing emphasis upon our right to vote. That has been accorded us. But we must stress our duty to the obligation which suffrage entails, the first of which, is the exercise of the franchise.

The success of a democracy depends not only upon the high type of intelligence in every community, but upon the degree with which that intelligence comes to expression.

"Government is of God," or should be. Upon each one of us who lays claim to the privilege of citizenship rests the solemn obligation of shouldering its responsibilities.

Since 1896, our record as a voting nation has steadily declined during each presidential year, until it is estimated, that in 1920, there were 27,000,000 qualified voters who failed to perform their duty as citizens, despite the fact that there were the greatest eligible number of voters in our history, because it was the first presidential election for the newly enfranchised woman citizen.

We are at a time of trial in modern life. Admittedly "the menace of radicalism is the gravest in the history of the United States, with a substantial backing seen for moves to overturn the basic principles of government." The combined efforts of the press and the radio have given the general public opportuni-

ties for enlightenment upon the great party issues such as has never before been possible. Outstanding leadership is needed, the leadership of a man with definite convictions as to courage, honesty and high governmental purpose. It behooves every Daughter of the American Revolution to be aroused to the necessity of having a party responsibility and using it for the registration of her views on men, movements and government. Be a good partisan. *Vote* your convictions. But when the country's decision is made, give your loyal, unqualified support to the man who holds the high office of President of the United States, "for where stands the President of the United States, there honor comes and stands beside him."

November 17th to 23rd has been designated "National Education Week" by the United States Bureau of Education in co-operation with the National Education Association and the American Legion. To this great, forward-looking movement the Daughters of the American Revolution are lending their most earnest support, both as the largest women's patriotic society in America and as diligent individuals. In New York City a National Exposition will be held in connection with the American Education Exposition and Conference, which will celebrate the tercentenary of schooling in this country. It is hoped that as many Daughters as can find it possible, will attend this Exposition and that those who cannot do so will put themselves in

touch with its teachings, since the program which I list below is one of the most concrete in its forward-looking aspects for our national weal that has ever been devised. As you Daughters of the American Revolution scan it, I am confident that you feel here, indeed, is active exposition of our Society's guiding principles and beliefs.

Monday, November 17—Constitution Day—"The Constitution; the Bulwark of Democracy and Happiness."

Tuesday, November 18—Patriotism Day—"The United States Flag is the Living Symbol of the Ideals and Institutions of Our Republic."

Wednesday, November 19—School and Teacher Day—"The Teacher; the Guiding Influence of Future America."

Thursday, November 20—Illiteracy Day—"Informed Intelligence is the Foundation of Representative Government."

Friday, November 21—Physical Education Day—"Playgrounds and Athletic Fields Mean a Strong Healthy Nation."

Saturday, November 22—Community Day—"Service to Community, State and Nation is the Duty of Every Citizen."

Sunday, November 23—For God and

Country Day—"Religion, Morality and Education are Necessary for Good Government."

Such a program as the above, cannot but help prove of especial significance this year, coming as it does immediately after the date of a presidential election and within the same month as Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day. Let our hearts and minds be attuned to receive the message that there is for us in connection with each one of the seven days of conference and discussion which will constitute Education Week. No more momentous or vitally constructive résumé of that which will function most broadly and efficiently in our highest development as a nation and as individual citizens has ever been planned in our history. From such inspiration shall we become more active participants in the cause of good government and the betterment of humanity.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

INTERNATIONAL GOLDEN RULE SUNDAY

International Golden Rule Sunday, Dec. 7, 1924, is a test of our religion—our sincerity. It is a day for personal stock taking, for measuring our lives by a universally accepted standard of life to ascertain how nearly we have attained to an ideal. It is intended as a day of plain living and high thinking.

On this day all persons who believe in Golden Rule are asked to provide for their Sunday dinner approximately the same simple menu provided for the tens of thousands of children in the Near East Relief orphanages. It is not a fast nor a "starvation meal"; it is a fare on which a hundred thousand children have attained health and strength with a death rate lower than the published death rate of any large city in the world.

But the dinner is not an end in itself. It is an occasion—in the words of President Coolidge—"of bringing to the minds of those who are prosperous the charitable requirements of those who are in adversity."



THE CENSUS AND ITS LESSON

By ELLA LORAIN DORSEY

AUTHOR OF REVOLUTIONARY PENSION RECORDS AND AMERICANIZATION



NE of the most vivid and arresting documents to be found is an American Census Report. The history of the world runs up and down the pages—its wars, its woes, its hopes, its fears, its courage, its aspirations, even its hates and crimes.

The tides that set from old centers, the whirlpools and abysses that engulf and pitch forth peoples, are chartered there not in cuneiform, picture-words, or hieroglyphics, of which there might be several meanings; but in rows on rows of figures—passionless, immutable, undeniable.

A half-hour spent with it is an incentive to patriotism, a demand for good citizenship; for it gives us our genesis, our growth, and the peril in which we stand of losing the dominance of our own standards and traditions.

The immigrants who came to America from 1607-1790, were English, with a strong infusion of Scottish and Irish and a small percentage of Swedish, French and Dutch.

Barring the Indians, this population constituted what we consider and call the native American stock; for, as such, we fought our Revolution, framed our Constitution, established our standards, set up our ideals, and practised what we preached as to upholding well-ordered liberty by law and the consent of the governed.

The French Revolution added a percentage of valuable immigration and when the Louisiana and Spanish purchases were made, the Treaties gave us a population descended from pioneer stocks as hardy as our own that had been rooted and growing in our country for from two hundred and fifty to three hundred years.

The Irish famine and the European outbreaks of 1849 sent the Celts and the Germans in by the thousand—the majority of them desirable—who assimilated our spirit and became citizens, supporting with industry, blood and treasure their adopted country as the need arose.

Until 1850, the census taker asked no man his nationality. But the census of that year shows the foreign-born to have been 2,244,602. Of these 1,437,475 came from Great Britain, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Switzerland and France, and 583,774 from Germany.

The census of 1860 gives a total of 4,138,697 foreign-born, 2,472,211 of these coming from the countries named above; Germany adding 1,276,075 to this sum; with over 288,285 from "America," Canada chiefly.

1870 shows a total of 5,567,229, with the countries named in 1850 accounting for 3,124,638 of these; Germany adding 1,690,533 and Canada 493,464.

1880 gives 6,679,943 foreign-born, with 3,494,484 credited as above; Ger-

many adding 1,966,742, and Canada 717,157. But Asia had sent in the ten years 107,630, and Mexico 68,399.

1890 shows as its ten years influx 9,249,560 foreign-born, over 4,380,752 from the countries cited in the first census; Germany adding 2,784,894 and Canada sending 980,000. Of these 678,442 came from provinces other than Quebec.

1900 gives a total of 10,341,276 — a million a year since 1890.

The countries named in 1850 still lead with 4,202,683; Germany adding 2,663,418, and Canada 1,179,922, of whom 784,496 came from the English provinces. But about 1885 a drift had set in that landed 383,407 from Poland; 432,798 from Austria; 145,714 from Hungary; 423,726 from Russia and Lithuania; 484,027 from Italy; 120,248 from Asia, and 103,393 from Mexico.

1910 gives 13,515,886 foreign-born, crediting only 4,239,067 to the countries that have sent us assimilable stock from the first; Germany added 2,311,237, and Canada 1,209,717, the English provinces furnishing 824,634 of these. But the drift from the strange and unlike peoples has become a torrent. Poland trebled and sent 937,884; Austria doubled, with 845,555; Hungary alone sent 495,609; Russia and Lithuania 1,184,412; Finland 129,680; Roumania 65,923; Greece 101,282; Italy 1,343,125; Asia 191,484; Mexico 221,915; Turkey in Europe 32,230.

1920 gives 13,920,692 as the ten years total of foreign-born. Of this Great Britain, Scandinavia, the Low Countries, Switzerland and France sent 3,830,053; Canada, 1,138,174 (817,139 from the provinces other than Quebec), and Newfoundland, 13,249. As an offset came 1,686,108 from Germany; from Poland 1,139,979; from Czechoslovakia 362,-

438; from Austria 575,627; from Hungary 397,283; from Jugoslavia 169,439; from Russia 1,400,000; from Lithuania 135,068; from Finland 149,824; from Roumania 102,823; from Greece 175,976; from Italy 1,610,113; from Asia 237,950; from Armenia 36,628; from Syria 51,901; from Japan 81,502, and born at sea 5,386.

This last census gives the descendants of the native Americans as 47,330,000; and the descendants of the foreign-born as 47,749,000.

The tabulation of the relative number of native and foreign-born in the States has been made. The five selected by Garrett make a striking showing:

<i>New York</i>	
Total population	10,385,227
Native born of native parents....	3,668,266
<i>New Jersey</i>	
Total population	3,155,900
Native born of native parents....	1,212,675
<i>Massachusetts</i>	
Total population	3,852,356
Native born of native parents....	1,230,773
<i>Connecticut</i>	
Total population	1,380,631
Native born of native parents....	449,206
<i>Wisconsin</i>	
Total population	2,632,067
Native born of native parents....	1,054,694

Another table, made up from this census, shows ten cities with more native-born foreigners, than even native whites of native parents, viz.: Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Fall River, Detroit, New Britain, New York, Providence, Passaic, and Paterson.

In 1920 our total of native-born was 91,789,928. But, in relation to citizenship, we have to realize that this includes, besides ourselves, (1) the native-born with both parents foreign-born, and (2) the native-born with one parent foreign-born. We have to reckon with (a) the

languages of thirty-seven countries and the dialects of many provinces; (b) the diverse habits of thought of East, West, Tropic and Arctic lands; (c) peculiarities of race and tradition and the manners and customs of each ethnic group; (d) and minds and ideas so differently attuned to our own that synchronization and assimilation must involve methods widely different from those we are using, and an effort greater than ever undertaken in the world's history—the D. A. R. efforts multiplied by X.

The President's recommendations to Congress December 6, 1923 in this vital matter were, in brief:

1. Continuation of policy of numerical restriction based on a census prior to 1910.

2. A practical plan of oversea inspection.

3. America should be kept for Americans. Admit only those whom we can assimilate.

4. Registrations of all aliens here. And he concludes with the golden words: "Those who do not want to be partakers of the American spirit ought not to settle in America."

The new law, April 12-18, 1924, was passed by a non-partisan vote, with 323 yeas registered in the House and 71 nays, 38 not voting; and in the Senate 62 yeas, 6 nays and 28 not voting. The states voting against it in the House were: New York, 24; New Jersey, 9; Massachusetts, 8; Pennsylvania, 6; Connecticut, 5; Illinois, 6; Rhode Island, 3; Michigan, 3; and the rest scattered.

The undesirable adjustment of the balance between 1885-1897 was largely induced by certain steamship lines, contract labor, and sweat shops, all of which began to exploit the immigrant as a money-making proposition. They and

their agents combed the lands, bringing over whole villages, convicts and all; and doing the shipping for the countries that found it cheap and convenient to sweep their undesirables and criminals out of slums and jails, their insane and imbecile and their diseased out of asylums and hospitals, at the price of a ticket to America. *Padrones*, drug-smugglers, white slavers, every sort of group that had interests to serve, no matter at what cost to us, brought in their wares, and so-called "Emigrants Aid Societies" sprang up abroad and did a record breaking business at so much a head.

The United States officials at Dantzig had much to do with checking up and acquiring information at this point; and a Russian consul is quoted as saying he longed at times to prevent certain aliens from coming, but was powerless. He often asked where they got the money with which to come, and the invariable answer was that they had been paid to leave by those who wanted to get rid of them.

This was and is an offense to the decent immigrant, as well as to our country, and we are determined to keep to the old type, the sort who becomes our fellow countrymen, loving the land, standing by with us in weal and in woe, law abiding, wishing to support our Constitution, determined to keep the way straight for himself and his children. It is our solemn duty to select from what offers only the material that will add to our strength, to get what is good and decent and fit.

Our attitude is:

- (1) Admission to our country is a privilege.

- (2) No country has a right to demand it.

SCHEDULE F. Free Inhabitants in _____ in the County of _____ State
of _____ enumerated by me, on the _____ day of _____ 1850. _____ Ass't Marshal

[illegible]

EXTRACT FROM A PAGE OF THE 1850 CENSUS.

(3) We continue to admit.

(4) But conformity to our law is the condition of admission.

As the President said in his speech of acceptance, August 14, 1924, "We must seek by some means other than immigration to demonstrate the friendship and respect we feel —"

It is specifically stated that this new law of limitation "is not an attack on the religion or national pride of any people. It is a question of the protection of our own country" — not from immigration *per se*, but from what has been aptly called "too much of the wrong kind of immigration."

Meantime, watch the census tables.

They are our safety-gauges.

But we must remember that limitation of immigration is only one step in the direction of restoring its moral ascendancy to the American stock, and that our greatest danger comes from the American of American descent who, knowing the law, refuses to keep it, inheriting the land refuses to love and serve it.

The Census Bureau in Washington, or that half of it touching the early records, has been moved to a wooden structure erected in that city by the Federal Government during the World War to house a branch of the War Department. There appears to be nothing so permanent as a "temporary" office building and the census records, which could never be replaced, are kept in rooms, the walls of which are beaver board and the foundations of wood. A cast away burning cigarette, a lighted match carelessly flung down — and no human aid could save them from destruction.

Fire and water are not the only dangers which have menaced these reports of the Government from its earliest days, for every now and then some mem-

ber of Congress starts an agitation to destroy the old volumes as "valueless."

On the contrary, their value is enhanced with the passing years, and officials of practically every branch of the Government have occasion to consult their pages. The data contained therein is frequently used to adjust pension claims, and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution have there found genealogical data unobtainable elsewhere.

Prior to 1850 only the heads of families were listed, but in the census of that year the method of taking it was changed and the names of the wives and their children, with the dates and places of birth were included, thus providing a valuable and authentic link in tracing descent from Revolutionary ancestry, when other proofs were missing.

Among the many uses of the Census reports, besides that of aiding in establishing one's ancestry, the Census Bureau is called upon to supply information for passports. In all states corporations accept the records for working papers where the birth certificate has not been recorded. Lawyers also use the Census reports in settling estates, as families can be proven through them.

Miss Mary C. Oursler and her able assistants, under whose care the bound records come directly, go to infinite pains to aid the searcher for data. No charge is made for a transcript of the records, but if a certified copy is desired, the charge made by this office for preparing the same is one dollar. In requesting the certificate, you should enclose money order or check for the above amount, making the check payable to the Director of the Census. If desired, photostat copies of a page or pages of the records can be made for a nominal charge.



THE COOLE SPRINGS OF ST. MARIES

BY ELIZABETH ODELL JEAN



FLANKED on either side by lovely trees and located in a shallow depression at the head of a marsh, are the Coole Springs of St. Maries, only forty miles from St. Mary's City, that famous place of which the historian Bancroft says: "Religious liberty obtained a home, its only home in the wide world, at the humble village which bore the name of St. Mary's. It is not too much to say that this spot is the greatest in all the world."

In the oldest county of Maryland are "ye coole springs;" the city of St. Mary's, (the first seat of government) and the island of St. Clements where Leonard Calvert landed in 1634. The village of Charlotte Hall is located near by these famous springs, the pure sparkling waters of which have supplied the historic Charlotte Hall School since its organization in 1774.

The record of a letter dated April 1, 1698, to the Assembly written by Captain John Dent, owner of the Springs and contiguous land, brings first to our knowledge the fascinating name of "Coole Springs." Listen closely to this illuminating record made at the time of its receipt: "As to Captain Dents, Lr. (letter about the 'Coole Springs') it is looked upon as an idle letter not worth an answer."¹

When the pestilence of 1697-98 was on the decline toward the end of the

seventeenth century, the Coole Springs received much attention and discussion in the Assembly and was the subject of great "religious ill feeling." For, while Maryland was among the most liberal and tolerant of the colonies in affairs of religion, there was a miserable bigotry, this feeling stressed when William of Orange, a Protestant prince, ascended the throne of England. The Church of England became the established religion, the province for a period, a royal one.

During the time that disease laid low the early settlers, the Roman Catholic priests were active in good works among the sick and dying and fell into spiritual favor. The established church became alert and suspicious. There were rumors that attempts might be made to restore Lord Baltimore to the head of the government.

The physically ill were coming now in numbers to the Coole Springs for health and the Governor's Council on June 4, 1698, laid plans for what they believed would be their spiritual restoration also. This appears to have been a strategic move to circumvent the influence of the priests. We can realize that religious liberty was still in the throes of a mighty struggle and like all great reforms had to surmount mountainous obstacles before it came to pleasant paths.

From the "Chronicles of Colonial Maryland" we quote:

As early as 1698, Governor Francis Nicholson, "having received an account

¹ Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, July 1, 1698, Maryland Historical Society MSS.

of some of the extraordinary cures wrought at ye Coole Springs," in order that their beneficial properties might be availed of by all persons, the legislature appointed trustees "to purchase the land adjoining to ye Fountains of Healing Waters called ye Coole Springs, in Saint Mary's County, for houses to be built on for ye entertainment of such poor, impotent persons as should resort hither for cure."

A building was erected, bibles and prayer books were furnished and a lay-reader appointed who was to read prayers twice a week, for which he was to receive twelve pence per day. "His Excellency is also pleased to allow to the said people, every Sunday, a mutton, and

as much corn as will amount to thirteen shillings a week." It was also "ordered, that the person who reads prayers take an account of what persons come thither, who are cured, and of what distempers."

The building on the Charlotte Hall campus known as the Log House is believed to have been the hospital built for the "impotent and indigent sick." There is no record existing of the cases treated, of medicines or doctors. Whether their bodily needs were so zealously tended as those spiritual, we gravely doubt.

Early in September the pestilence disappeared. The Council convinced of the efficacy of the medicinal value of the

waters of Coole Springs, recommended to Gov. Blakiston that he proclaim a day of Thanksgiving for the Healing Waters and the bountiful crops.

A part of the proclamation follows:

"And what in a more peculiar and nearer manner affected this his Majestyes in God Almightyes withdrawing his Afflicting hand of sickness from us and restoring health to us with severall beneficiall and healing springs of water called the Coole Springs which by his blessing have wrought many wonderfull and signall cures amongst severall distempered and impotent psons . . . he had appointed

Tuesday next being the 25 instant to be sett apart for a day of publick thanksgiving and rejoycing."

"On the day that the proclamation was issued, the governor submitted a message to the Upper House showing that its fame had extended at least as far as New York. His recommendation that the province should establish suitable buildings for the care of

the sick was acted upon soon afterwards by the General Assembly.

"The printed news lately by his Excellency received from New Yorke Delivers severall representations to him relateing to the Coole Springs in Saint Mary's County and (he) proposes that if the house does consent to have some small Tenements built there in the nature of an Hospitall he will give twenty five pounds sterling towards the building thereof." (Idem. p. 158)

This private subscription to a hospital is noteworthy, probably the first one in the colonies.

An act was passed October 20, 1698, "to buy and purchase in the name of our Sovereign Lord the King . . . for pious and charitable uses fifty acres of



LEE MEMORIAL SPRING.

land adjoining to and in which the said fountains shall be included."

Though a meeting was held at All Saints Parish, St. Mary's Co., the following November 24, to consummate the purchase of the springs and land from Captain John Dent for 25 pounds sterling, something interrupted its immediate and satisfactory completion.

After the land was purchased there remained 75 pounds sterling from the

Lord Baltimore as early as February 20, 1638, wherein he spoke unflatteringly of the practicing surgeon or doctor and the needs of a hospital. Though his request was not granted we have the proud knowledge that a Marylander was apparently the first to ask for a hospital in the American Colonies.

In the interim, between the priest's request and the belated establishment of a hospital at Coole Springs, 1698, the



RITCHIE & MCLEAN MEMORIAL SPRING.

total of 100 pounds allotted by the "Sessions," this balance was probably used for the specific purpose of its appropriation, the building of small tenements at Coole Springs for "the good and benefit of such poor impotent and lame persons."

Thus had been established in 1698 the first hospital in Maryland and the second one in the colonies.

Father White, the "pioneer priest," alive to the great need of an institution for the sick, for there was grievous illness among the settlers, wrote a letter to

Dutch East India Company built an almshouse and hospital at New Amsterdam known as the "Old Hospital" or "Five Houses." This was the first hospital in the colonies. Bellevue claims it as her progenitor.

Thus having placed itself in an impregnable position in the early history of the provinces, further colonial records make no mention of the Coole Spring for the greater part of the eighteenth century. It flames again into historic annals when in 1774:

"A simple plan, but embracing only the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George, was urged upon the General Assembly and passed—the origin of Charlotte Hall. The Act provides for the sale of the lands and houses of the free schools in the three counties" . . . and further reads: "one school to be erected at the place commonly called the Coole Springs, in Saint Mary's County, to be called Charlotte Hall."

"The institution was to be governed by a president and twenty-one trustees, who were created a body politic with right of succession." Finally the school fund of Calvert in 1798 was

the Colonies, The 'Coole Springs of St. Maries' Maryland, 1698:"

"The water possesses two wonderful curative properties—purity and abundance."

It is probable that the site (of the school) was selected largely on account of its healthfulness and the abundance of pure water.

Do the seekers with Ponce de Leon, the early Marylanders crowding to the Coole Springs and the throngs at a modern European Spa, differ from one another in kind or in degree? Were the cures . . . less real than many today at Carlsbad?"



Photo by Alice P. Dorsey.

JOSEPH HARRIS KEY SPRING.

added to Charlotte Hall but later "the funds which belonged to Calvert and Prince George were withdrawn . . . thus leaving the control of the institution to Charles and St. Mary's." (From *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*.)

Owing probably to the Revolutionary War the school did not actually function until 1796. It is believed that it was named in honor of Queen Charlotte.

The following interesting excerpts regarding the water of Coole Springs are taken from a lecture given by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants of the Johns Hopkins University entitled "The Second Hospital in

There are now four large springs and numerous smaller ones. The flow is from fifty to sixty gallons a minute.

During the administration of Dr. Phillip Briscoe each morning the boys of Charlotte Hall School were marched across the campus to the springs, only fifty yards away, to lave their faces and generally to perform their ablutions. Imagine their ruddy countenances in winter as they stood erect after a bath in the icy waters!

"Few institutions have established a higher record for honor and usefulness

than Charlotte Hall; none have contributed more to moulding the character and shaping the destiny of the youth of Maryland, and the splendid results which it has achieved in its labors of more than a century may well be a source of pride and gratification to the people of the State." (From *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland* by James Walter Thomas.)

In 1798 Charlotte Hall School by Act of the General Assembly was made the recipient of a "perpetual endowment." The treasurer of Maryland "shall be forever hereafter, authorized and required to pay annually on or before the first day of June, to the president and trustees of Charlotte Hall, the sum of \$800." (*Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*.)

It is fitting that we mention, if briefly, a few of the one-time students of this historic old school who have done their bit so splendidly in the arts of peace as well as of war, for men from this institution have fought in all of the wars in which our country has been engaged:

Raphael Semmes, commanded in the Confederate Service of the Civil War, the famous cruiser *Alabama*, and the *Sumter*; John Marshall Scott Causine, pronounced the most brilliant speaker on the floor of Congress by John Quincy Adams; General Walter Mitchell; James Thomas, Governor of Maryland; Henry G. S. Key, appointed by President Pierce to settle the boundary line of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Honorable Benjamin G. Norris, champion of the South in Congress, won honor from the London Press for his utterances.

Philip Briscoe, graduate and principal of Charlotte Hall, is said to have been the instructor of twenty-eight students who have become Congressmen. A monument to his memory was erected by pupils in Chaptico Churchyard. His

brother, John Hanson Briscoe, was Captain of Militia in the War of 1812. Some others are Prof. F. A. Soper, T. Rowland Thomas, Robert Crain, F. B. Keech, and Judge John P. Briscoe.

In September, 1923, Captain J. B. Bentley, U. S. Army, Principal of Charlotte Hall School, requested through a letter to the Major William Thomas Chapter, that, if possible, the Coole Springs, so long neglected should be preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was stated that these famous waters of which our State has so long been proud as the first health resort in America, would shortly be condemned under rule of the State Board of Health unless preserved and protected from straying animals and other contaminations.

Mrs. George P. Loker was appointed Chairman of the Preservation Committee and issued a clarion call to the patriotic societies of Maryland for funds to restore and protect these springs. There was a splendid response. Funds were made available and work begun. Though the work was unavoidably delayed especially by the heavy and frequent rains in the spring of 1924, much had been accomplished by the day of dedication. What had become a neglected, marshy spot was restored to a place of sylvan beauty—the springs bearing handsome memorials.

On the morning of June 5, 1924, there were commencement exercises at Charlotte Hall School, marking proudly its 150th anniversary.

The entrance archway to the grounds of the springs is of concrete and bears a tablet stating that it is a memorial to Dr. Henry Briscoe Thomas who was a beloved physician of Baltimore, a graduate of Charlotte Hall School and a native of St. Mary's County. An iron railing, totalling about 600 feet, surrounds two

larger and three smaller springs. Fifty memorial panels will be placed in this railing.

Three large springs are covered by stone memorials. One of these was taken by Mrs. Joseph Key of the Major Wm. Thomas Chapter, D. A. R., and one by the War of 1812 Society. The third was restored by the Mordecai Gist Chapter, D. A. R., in tender memory of Emily Cumings Ellis, their first and beloved regent.

The gateway to the springs enclosure was presented by the Ark and Dove Society.

The Regents' Walk is about 600 feet in length and extends from the spring's enclosure to the entrance archway, which was erected by the Francis Scott Key Chapter. The Walk is made of gravel supported by concrete sides. There are concrete steps at one point in this walk, and by them a rectangular pillar. On this pillar is a bronze tablet bearing the names of the Maryland Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the center of the grounds of these historic springs will be erected a memorial to the principals and faculties of the Charlotte Hall School.

INSPIRED BY GOLDEN RULE SUNDAY

December 7, 1924

A Grace Before Meat by Henry Van Dyke

Thanks be unto Thee, O Giver of our Daily Bread,
For this Communion of the Golden Rule.
May this plain food strengthen our bodies;
And the loving cup of kindness refresh our souls.
Bless the great multitude of homeless children,
Thy little ones far away in the Near East,
Whom we greet in spirit at our table today.
Orphaned, may they find in Thee a Father;
Helpless, may they find in us true helpers.
In their hunger we would feed them,
In their nakedness we would clothe them,
In the prison of man's cruelty we would visit them.
Grant, O Father most merciful and loving,
That our hearts may hear the benediction
Of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ:
Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these,
Ye have done it unto Me. *Amen.*



THE BIRTHDAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

BY MAJOR EDWIN N. McCLELLAN

HISTORIAN OF THE CORPS

MANY events transpired in the year 1775 and at least three of them were of vital importance to our American Marines. The Marines are modest, for while they could adopt a date in May, or October of the year 1775 they are satisfied to celebrate the tenth of November of that year as their Natal Day.

How this historic corps of fighters came to be, is told graphically in the three documents—heretofore unpublished—used to illustrate this story. The first is a letter dated at Hartford, Conn., on May 25, 1775, to Silas Deane from Jesse Root; the second is a resolution of Continental Congress under date of October 5, 1775; and the third is the historic resolution of November 10, 1775, by which Congress directed that a two-battalion regiment of American Marines be organized.

The first blood of the American Revolution was shed at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775. It was none other than Major Pitcairn—an officer of the Royal Marines of Great Britain—who snapped out the order "Disperse ye Rebels," which was answered in lead with the "shot heard round the world."

Ticonderoga and Crown Point were captured on May 10th. Immediately after, a British sloop at St. Johns was captured at the north end of Lake Champlain by an armed American sloop. This

gave America control of the lake. Three days after the capture of Ticonderoga, information was received at Hartford, Connecticut, that the "garrison at Ticonderoga was in a feeble state" and that "men and money" were needed. Right here is where the first American Marines appeared in our history, and the whole story is told to Silas Deane by Jesse Root in a letter dated May 25, 1775, which is document Number One. A reinforcing expedition was immediately organized and soon left Hartford, Conn., with £500 "money escorted with eight Marines" of Connecticut, "well spirited and equipped." Arriving at Albany, additional troops joined the expedition which soon arrived at Ticonderoga after passing through territory infested by hostile Indians and treacherous renegades. These Marines are popularly referred to as the "Original Eight."

The *Gaspee* affair of June, 1772, the capture of the *Volante* in April of 1775, and the *Margaretta* incident in May of the same year, all suggest the Marines, but they were all private ventures. However, if the Americans participating in them had worn uniforms, it probably would have been that of the Marines.

The Marines of the State Navies antedated the Continental or Regular Marines by many months. The "Original Eight" Marines of Connecticut have already been referred to. Some of the Rhode Island Marines were attached to the

Dear Sir on the 18th Inst. we Rec^d letters from Bernam representing
 the Garrison at Secondaroga in a sub^ll. stat. both st. men & provisions
 requesting Men & money — at the same time the Gov^r Rec^d letters
 from Allen of 6th Regt. Impst. — whereupon we wrote Genl. C. C. Webb
 & Col. Joshua Porter, with 2500 money located with eight marines from
 this Town well armed & equipped — with directions to proceed to Albany
 to procure from thence what assistance they could & then to proceed
 to Secondaroga with all possible expedition & to do every thing to
 secure & preserve the acquisition — about four days ago the officers
 & soldiers from Secondaroga & Crown point were brought hither to this
 Town consisting of about sixty persons — and are here kept
 at the publick expence — The Troops are continually marching
 for Boston — unanimity & firmness continues to reign here
 you cannot conceive what universal Joy & pride I feel through every
 Breast & Triumph in every countenance on publication of ^{your} the
 Resolutions of the Continental Congress by Mr. Mott — May that
 unerring Wisdom that guides the rolling Spheres through the
 unmeasurable Tracts of ether — that ~~you~~ mighty power that sustains
 the stupendous frame of Nature inspire your venerable Body with all
 that Wisdom & ~~power~~ firmness that is requisite to guide & direct the important
 concerns of the American Empire for its safety & preservation against
 all ~~its~~ craft & power of Tyranny the Pope & the Devil —
 In haste, and Port is waiting ^{with your best wishes} for your sincere friend & most obedient
 Hum^{ble} Servant
 Hartford May 25th A 1775 *Jefferson*

PS enclosed is a copy of a letter from Col. Porter to Col. Webb since they went from here —
 of further acquisitions & how they will inform —
 "at Dear Sir"

THE FIRST MENTION IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN MARINES. THEY ARE POPULARLY KNOWN AS
 THE "ORIGINAL EIGHT."

From the original in the Collections, Connecticut Historical Society.

Katy and Washington on June 15, 1775, when the armed tender of the British frigate *Rose* was captured.

The *Experiment* launched on July 19, 1775, was the first vessel of the Pennsyl-

vania Navy, and Marines were immediately placed on board her. Their names are not known. The first Marine, so far as known today, to enlist in the Pennsylvania Navy was Private Charles White,

who on September 22, 1775, "entered" the *Franklin*, commanded by Captain Nicholas Biddle. South Carolina had vessels in commission by July, 1775; and Connecticut and Massachusetts commissioned war vessels in the following month. The other states, (except New Jersey and Delaware which had no navies although they sent out privateers) organized navies at some date later than November 10, 1775, when Congress au-

affairs began early. In August he asked Rhode Island to send a cruiser to Bermuda to bring back the contents of an unguarded magazine. Early in September he ordered the *Hannah* in commission at Continental expense, and Marines, detached from Washington's Army, served on her.

Here is where our second historical document fits in. On October 5, 1775, Continental Congress used the word

report which being read
 Resolved, that a letter be sent by Express to Gen^l Washington to inform him that the
 having rec^d certain intelligence of the sailing of two North country built Brigs of no
 Force from England on the 30 of August last loaded with arms powder & other Stores for
 Quebec without a Convoy, which is being of importance to intercept - that he apply
 to the Council of Massachusetts Bay for the two armed vessels in their service &
 dispatch the same with a sufficient number of people & Stores as particularly a
 number of guns, in order if possible to intercept & take Brigs & their cargoes &
 secure the same for the use of the Continent: also any other transports laden with
 arms munitions, cloathing or other Stores for the use of the Continental Army or Navy
 in America secure them in the most convenient places for the purpose above mention^d
 - that he give the commanders or commanders such instructions as are necessary
 as also proper encouragement to the Mariners & Seamen that shall be sent on
 this enterprise & which instructions are to be delivered to the commander
 or commanders sealed up with orders not to open the same until out of sight
 of land, on account of secrecy.

FACSIMILE OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS DATED OCTOBER 5, 1775, IN WHICH THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FIRST USES THE WORD "MARINES."

thorized the regular Marines. Marines served in all the eleven State Navies.

Bunker Hill came on June 17th and on July 3d, George Washington assumed command of the Army around Boston. As additional duties, however, Washington, under orders of Congress had "direction of the Naval Department" and while he was never addressed as "Admiral Washington," he might well be hailed as the "Father of the American Navy." Washington's control of naval

"Marines" for the first time in our history. On that date Congress directed General Washington to secure two armed vessels from Massachusetts, place them "on Continental risque and pay" and use them to capture two unescorted brigs, loaded with munitions of war that had sailed from England. The General was also instructed to give orders for the "proper encouragement to the Marines and seamen" that served on these vessels.

General Washington soon gathered to-

Resolved, That two Battalions of marines be raised consist
 of one Colonel two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors &
 officers as usual in other regiments, that they
 consist of an equal number of privates with
 other battalions; that particular care be taken that
 no person be appointed to office or enlisted into said
 Battalions, but such as are good sea men, or so
 acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able
 to prove to advantage by sea, when required. That
 they be enlisted and commissioned to be held
 for and during the present war between Great
 Britain and the colonies, unless dismissed
 by order of Congress. That they be distinguished
 by the names of the first & second battalions of
 American Marines, and that they be considered
 as part of the number, which the continental
 Army before Boston is ordered to consist of.
 Rutland

THE HISTORIC RESOLUTION OF NOVEMBER 10, 1775, PASSED BY CONTINENTAL CONGRESS SITTING AT PHILADELPHIA AUTHORIZING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS OF THE AMERICAN MARINES THAT FOUGHT GALLANTLY AFLOAT AND ASHORE THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

gether a fleet of war vessels from the navies of the New England Colonies. The vessels were manned by crews, including Marines, taken from Washington's Army, and flew the Pine Tree Flag. Once on board they belonged to the naval service and in many instances there are references to the Marines serv-

ing on the *Hannah*, *Hancock*, *Lee*, *Lynch*, *Warren*, *Franklin*, *Harrison* and *Washington*.

Beginning with a resolution on October 13, 1775, Congress had already authorized the acquisition of vessels for the Navy and the manning of these ships with officers, sailors and Marines. Then

Congress became impressed with the fact that a Corps of these Marines for the Continental Navy would be a fine thing. The efficiency and fighting qualities of those earliest of American Marines enlisted in 1740 under Spottswood and Gooch to serve under the British flag and who wore the camlet coats, brown linen waist-coats and canvas trousers, had not been forgotten.

The American Marines of the State Navies and of Washington's Fleet, by their own acts, gradually established themselves in public favor. The presence of the strong body of Pennsylvania State Marines right before its eyes in Philadelphia also had an effect. Indeed, according to John Adams, "the Congress and Assembly" of Pennsylvania had a splendid opportunity to observe these Pennsylvania Marines when they made an excursion on September 22, 1775, down the Delaware River on the *Washington*, *Effingham*, *Franklin*, *Dickinson*, *Otter* and *Bull Dog*, of the Pennsylvania Navy. Members of Congress again on September 28, 1775, "dined by invitation on Board of the Row Gallies which sailed down to the Chevaux de

Frize near Mud Island and up to Point-no-Point." John Adams was the leader in bringing about the organization of the Corps of Marines and wrote many letters about this branch of the naval service. In truth he was the "Father of the Marine Corps," for many years later it was President John Adams who approved the Act of July 11, 1798 that made the Revolutionary Marines re-live in the new Marine Corps.

Then came the day that our American Marines of today celebrate wherever they are stationed throughout the world. It is November Tenth—the birthday of the United States Marine Corps. On that date in 1775 Continental Congress said "Let there be Marines!" A regiment of them soon appeared and the words of Congress in their original form are pictured here that the whole wide world may read them. This is the third document.

These three documents are all of a date prior to the Declaration of Independence and show, as no other medium could, how our Marines first appeared in American history.

DID NOT LIVE TO SEE TREATY OF PEACE

Of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, nine never lived to see the Treaty of Peace concluded between the United States and Great Britain. They were Button Guinnett, delegate from Georgia; Joseph Hewes, North Carolina; Philip Livingston, New York; Thomas Lynch, Jr., South Carolina, who was lost at sea; John Morton, Pennsylvania; Caesar Rodney, Delaware; George Ross, Pennsylvania; Richard Stockton, New Jersey, and George Taylor, Pennsylvania.

John Morton died within the year of signing the Declaration, while Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, outlived the other signers, dying on Nov. 14, 1832, at the age of 95.

By a strange coincidence John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, both ex-Presidents of the United States, as well as signers, died on the same day, July 4, 1826—the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.



TIOGA POINT MUSEUM

By LOUISE WELLES MURRAY, DIRECTOR



AMERICAN Museums being today recognized aids in the advance of civilization, we would have you know of the one under the direct supervision of Tioga Point Chapter D. A. R. of Athens and Sayre, Pa.

While originally under a Village Improvement Society, and later a local Historical Society, the inspiration to found an historical museum that would portray pioneer and Indian life originated with Mrs. Charlotte Holbrooke Maurice, founder and first regent of the chapter now in control. Housed in an old Academy building, it soon acquired through the generosity of Jesse Spalding of Chicago, a native of Athens, a permanent and fireproof home with which is associated a public library, heat and light being provided under Library Association.

A few years later, in accordance with new State laws, the local historical society gave way to an older county organization, and the museum had no direct means of support. However, Tioga Point Chapter was organized within its walls, and Mrs. Maurice received from the founder the right to use the room designed to portray pioneer life. This has always been known as "The Chapter Room" and here were held all the early meetings. After the death of Mrs. Maurice a memorial tablet and portrait were placed in this room, and finally as an active memorial to her, a later regent, Mrs. F. W. Merriam, was inspired to

arrange for continuance and perpetual care of the whole museum under chapter supervision. The right of supervision under a permanent patriotic organization having been legally obtained, financial aid was offered almost immediately by another native of Athens who has increased his annual gift until the supervising chapter has but little financial responsibility.

However, under the fostering care and wise suggestions of Mrs. Merriam and the later regents, Miss Maurice and Mrs. Murray, the chapter interest has been maintained and increased. The annual chapter meeting is held here, also an annual museum social at which time members are invited and expected to inspect every part of the museum, loan collections being also provided. The arts and crafts of pioneer days are exemplified by the exhibits in the Chapter room largely contributed by members of the Chapter.

As the original avowed purpose was the preservation of local history by documents, relics and records, it is easily apparent that this museum "fosters true patriotism and love of country." In addition to valuable documentary evidence of Revolutionary times, there are some precious relics, such as a field glass used by George Washington during the war and by him presented to one of his faithful aides, who was one of our pioneers, for the four first permanent settlers at Athens were all soldiers who had served close to Washington, and who were in

the famous Sullivan Expedition of 1779. At that time a military fort was built near the site of our museum which is now marked by a boulder and tablet erected by Tioga Point Chapter.

This locality was a part of the Connecticut Claim. The controversy with Pennsylvania that raged at Wyoming culminated at Athens, and extremely in-

the descent on Wyoming, a corroborated fact.

The museum also houses many groups of foreign curios of educational value. The collection is becoming famous, and some recent visitors have said "it furnishes a profound lesson in patriotism" quite the sentiment expressed by Miss Stille and Mrs. Cook, visitors in years past.



ROOM WHERE CHAPTER MEETINGS ARE HELD IN TIOGA POINT MUSEUM.

teresting documents relative to this conflict are here exhibited.

The collection of Indian artifacts is pronounced by visiting archeologists unique, for it is largely Algonkian and Andaste, although on the border land of the Iroquois. The building itself, all unwittingly, was erected on a long used Indian site a rendezvous and council ground antedating the Revolution.

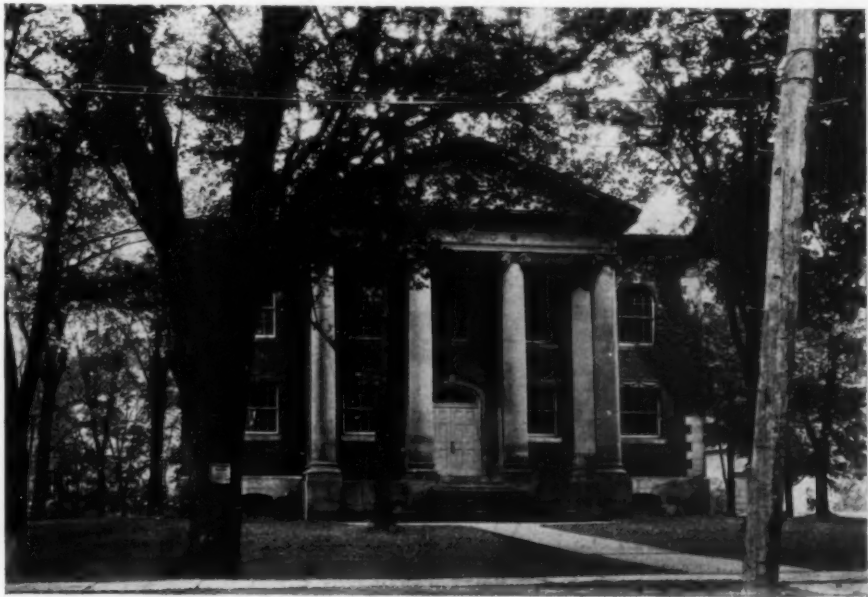
On this very site in 1778 the British troops, Tories and Indians assembled for

The Pennsylvania State Regent, Mrs. Heron, the most recent official visitor, has pronounced the work worthy of the aims and ideals of the N.S.D.A.R. For this is no dead museum, no "cemetery of bric-a-brac" but rather "a nursery of living thought." Maintaining membership in the American Association of Museums, and following the lead of similar institutions it has "made a dash for the pole of efficiency," for today museums are running what seems to be

a winning race with public libraries to aid in the advance of American civilization. It has been said recently "Mere storage *houses* in the past, historical museums are now becoming storage *batteries* of Americanization, their ultimate object the making of better Americans."

In the past year Tioga Point Museum has instituted school service, active edu-

Thirteen cash prizes were awarded by the Chapter at the close *not* of a contest, but of concerted effort by museum docents and teachers to further patriotic education and Americanization among the foreign element, the aims and ideals of the N.S.D.A.R. being made prominent in all talks. This school work will be continued, being approved by Mrs. Heron



TIOGA POINT MUSEUM.

cational and patriotic work being carried on both in the schools and in school hours in the museum. The Director gave a series of lectures on local and state history to the American history class of High Schools. Illustrated talks to grades by all members of museum force, culminated in the writing of over 500 themes by all the pupils in 4th to 8th grades as a part of their school work, their topics being chosen from lists prepared by museum director and history teacher.

and by the American Association of Museums.

An excellent reference library, built up by the combined efforts of the defunct historical society, the Chapter and the museum, attracts genealogical students from a large outside area, no other chapter in vicinity having its equal. We hope that other chapters may profit by our experiment and attempt "visualization of local history, adapted to the school curriculum."



TWO REAL DAUGHTER MARKERS DEDICATED IN NEBRASKA

The Rev. Reuben Pickett Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Chadron, Nebraska, conducted dedicatory services at the graves of Mrs. Hershey and Mrs. Beardsley in Greenwood Cemetery on July 6, 1924. The graves were beautifully decorated with flowers, while large flags floated

ter, now lying side by side in the cemetery; while little Miss Eleanor Morey placed flowers on the graves and removed the flags for the unveiling. Charles Beers, Jr., played "taps" at the close of the ceremony.

Lucinda Sippy was born in Beaver Co., Pa., June 29, 1817, and died at



DEDICATION OF TWO D. A. R. MARKERS AT CHADRON, NEB. REAL DAUGHTER,
MRS. LUCINDA SIPPY HERSHEY. REAL GRANDDAUGHTER,
MRS. ADA BEARDSLEY

over them and smaller ones covered the D. A. R. Markers.

The Real Daughter Marker was presented by the Fort Kearney Chapter, to which Mrs. Hershey belonged; that of Mrs. Beardsley was given by the Rev. Reuben Pickett Chapter of which she has been a member.

Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith, State Regent of Nebraska, dedicated the markers. Mrs. D. O. Cleghorn, Regent of the Rev. Reuben Pickett Chapter, read a sketch of the mother and daugh-

ter, now lying side by side in the cemetery; while little Miss Eleanor Morey placed flowers on the graves and removed the flags for the unveiling. Charles Beers, Jr., played "taps" at the close of the ceremony.

Lucinda Sippy was born in Beaver Co., Pa., June 29, 1817, and died at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Josephine Bowers Redman, in South Dakota, near Wayside, Nebraska, on October 2, 1912.

The subject of this sketch was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Sippy (Treman) and the youngest child of a family of eighteen children. Her father was a native of Du Croisie, France and enlisted as "matelots" on board ship "La Blanche" under Admiral d'Estaing in 1778 and came to America and served in the American Revolution until its

close in 1783; was in the siege of Yorktown, Va., until the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. This service entitled this long surviving daughter to the distinction of a "Real Daughter" membership in the National organization. The evidence from the French Government was obtained in August, 1911, and she was immediately accepted at Washington, D. C.; such acceptance making her the sixth known Real Daughter at that time. She lived with her parents in Pennsylvania until 1831, when they moved to Medina

and endured the hardships associated with pioneer life.

On Decoration Day, May 30, 1924, the Real Daughter marker at the grave of Mrs. Anna Hammond in the cemetery at Rushville, Nebraska, was dedicated.

This marker was presented by the Liberty Chapter, D. A. R. of Duluth, Minnesota, of which Mrs. Hammond was a member.

The service was conducted by the American Legion Post of Rushville and



DEDICATION OF D. A. R. MARKER, RUSHVILLE, NEB., AT GRAVE OF MRS. ANNA HAMMOND, REAL DAUGHTER. MAY 30, 1924

County, Ohio. In about 1832 she was married to Sterling Crosby, of that county; in 1832 the Crosbys emigrated to Akron. Four children were born to this union, three daughters and one son. The oldest daughter is living at Chadron, Nebraska, Ada M. Beardsley; the son, Albert W. Crosby, resides at Washington, D. C., and the daughter, Celesta Bowers, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Redman, in South Dakota. The family resided in Akron about seventeen years

dedication made by Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith, State Regent, Nebraska. Her address follows:

Mrs. Hammond, at the age of 105 years, was called from this life. She was a Real Daughter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the oldest member at the time of her death and was the recipient of a gold medal from that patriotic order.

Her own father was Corporal Jonathan Cook of South Hampton, New

York, who served in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Hammond joined the Liberty Chapter, D. A. R., of Duluth, Minnesota, in 1897 and was their most honored member. In her death some years ago, the D. A. R. sustained a great loss. A woman who kept alive in her heart the true principles of patriotism and whose life and achievements redound to the glory of this society of which she was a member. Her life and character were inspirations to all who knew her. The memory of her long life of usefulness and service is a benediction and blessing to her relatives, friends and associates.

I consider it a very great privilege to be here and join the people of Rushville in doing honor to her memory. I trust this scene will serve as a further inspiration of that devotion to liberty, country and God.

The Duluth Chapter, D. A. R. is offering this marker as a tribute of respect

and appreciation. With great reverence for the past we dedicate it and in behalf of Duluth Chapter present it to the people of Rushville. May the memory of the dead continue as a blessing to all.

Mrs. Hammond was born March 23, 1800, at Bath, N. Y., and in 1829 she was married to Amariah Hammond and survived him 30 years. There were born to them five children, one, the oldest son, having died at the age of 55 years. Of the living there remain Mrs. Pearson of Boulder, Colo.; Mrs. Julia Draper of Rushville, Nebraska; Samuel Hammond of Deland, Florida and Mrs. Leach of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Her residence after marriage was Hammond's Port, N. Y., named for Mrs. Draper's grandfather. She came to the west in 1833, settling first in Ann Arbor, Mich., and subsequently residing in Independence and Hastings, Minn. Her last years she lived with Mrs. Julia Draper in Nebraska.



CHRISTMAS PROBLEM SOLVED BY D. A. R. MAGAZINE

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine as a Christmas present solves your problem. It will furnish something of interest for a whole year—a gift twelve times repeated.

Send in *two dollars* for each subscription to the Treasurer General,

N.S.D.A.R., or to your Chapter Magazine Chairman.

The National Society will send an embossed card announcing your gift with the season's greeting to your friends. Thus you are at once relieved of all further troublesome details.



"OLD EXCHANGE"

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, STATE BUILDING,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

By MRS. A. E. BAKER

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CHAIRMAN OF D. A. R. MAGAZINE



WHEN Charles Town, S. C., was settled in 1680, a site was set aside for a public building and on this spot was erected the "Court of Guard," also called "The Palace at Arms." This building was used as an administration building for the Colony, and as "a Provost."

The famous pirate, Stede Bonnet, and his crew were imprisoned within its vaults until their trial and execution in 1718.

It was in the year 1767 that the old building was removed and in its place the present substantial structure was begun. Most of the material used was brought from England and it was not until 1771 that the building was completed, the cost being "Forty-four thousand and sixteen pounds, 5 shillings, and 7 pence for all materials and finishing the said Exchange and Custom House." Josiah Quincy wrote in his magazine a description of a visit to Charleston in 1773 and referred to the "New Exchange" as making "A most notable appearance."

The Exchange was used as a Custom House and for civic and commercial purposes. During the time of the tax on tea, the first cargo was stored in the Exchange to prevent its sale. The second cargo was emptied into the Cooper River, November 3, 1774, by the merchants of Charleston. In July, 1774, Provincial Congress assembled in the Exchange and set up the first Independent government in America.

"Here Lord Campbell landed, and heard his commission read from the portico, received in sullen silence by the hearers."—Drayton's Memoirs.

Sunday, May 17, 1780, during the Siege of Charleston, General William Moultrie placed his magazine of 10000 pounds of powder in the Exchange and sealed it, so that it remained undiscovered by the British during their three years of occupation. It was in the basement

of this building that persons under suspicion were incarcerated, and many prominent citizens were detained in its dungeon.

When the State House was destroyed by fire in 1788, the State Legislature held its meetings in the Exchange.

President George Washington, on his visit to Charleston May 2, 1791, was conducted to the Exchange, and reviewed a magnificent parade from its steps. On May 4, a ball was given there in his honor.

The governors of South Carolina were proclaimed from the steps of Old Exchange until Charleston ceased to be the Capital of the State. Before and during the war of 1812, patriotic meetings were held there.

In 1818 the City of Charleston sold the Exchange to the Federal government as a Custom House and Post Office. When a new Custom House was built, the Exchange continued to be used as a Post Office till 1898.

It was then that Rebecca Motte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, decided to make an effort to secure the old building. A committee was appointed, with Mrs. Lee Harby, chairman, to go before the authorities in Washington and request that the old building be given to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State.

On March 4, 1913, a bill was passed by Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey by quit claim deed the Exchange "to the order of the Daughters of the American Revolution in and of the State of South Carolina to be held by it as a historical memorial in trust for such use, care and occupation thereof by the Rebecca Motte Chapter, as the said Chapter shall in its judgment deem best to subserve the preservation of said Colonial building and promote the honorable and patriotic purpose for which the grant is requested." On May 16, 1917, the Rebecca Motte Chapter placed the Exchange at the disposal of the Government, and it was used by the Southeastern Department for official business during the World War.



THE RED CROSS ROLL CALL



THRILLING as was the work of the American Red Cross during the stirring days of war its mission of peace is of equal importance. The days when you excitedly scanned the headlines in the daily papers as each new battle raged are happily over, but the days when disaster comes, when disease is rampant in the land, when old people and little children want help are ever with us. There is still need for the Red Cross in a world of suffering.

A summing up of activities will show you why your dollar membership fee is so urgently needed to help carry on the work for which the Red Cross was chartered by Congress. With this in mind you can not fail to answer the Roll Call when it is held this year from Armistice Day, November 11, to Thanksgiving, November 27.

Since the Armistice the Red Cross has spent \$50,000,000 for service to the men of the Army and Navy and World War veterans. It is now assisting more than 100,000 disabled veterans and their families each month. To 180,000 soldiers, sailors and marines on active duty it is giving the same help it gave during the war. It has 41,000 nurses enrolled for emergency — war, disaster, epidemic.

In the past forty-three years it has spent more than \$33,000,000 for Disaster Relief; it has directed or participated in relief work in 220 disasters the past year.

Abroad it repre-

sents the American people in works of mercy when great catastrophes cause abnormal suffering.

Within the year 974 Red Cross public health nurses have aided in the care of the sick, guarded the health of children and fostered understanding of personal and community hygiene.

Sixty-five thousand women and girls have taken courses in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick; 135,000 children and 10,000 women have been taught the importance of proper use of foods.

More than 49,000 men, women and youths have been trained to rescue and revive the drowning; 14,500 completed the course in First Aid during the year and 137,000 were reached with demonstrations by the Red Cross First Aid Car.

Volunteer workers have produced in the past year 150,000 garments, 1,000,000 surgical dressings and 87,000 pages of Braille; have made 15,000 motor calls and fed 22,000 persons in canteen service.

In the Junior Red Cross 5,452,745 enrolled school children are learning the value of service. With the children of 40 other countries they are creating bonds of mutual friendship and understanding.

In 500 communities the Red Cross chapter is the only family welfare agency.

These then are the peacetime services of the American Red Cross. They are designed to help you. Won't you help the Red Cross by joining?

**Join!
now!**

The American Red Cross
Serves Humanity



DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL

MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT, *Historian General*

HISTORICAL PROGRAM

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.

V. SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

I. SUFFRAGE.

1. The first settlers brought with them knowledge and some experience of popular elections to office, from the English practice in local government and elections to the House of Commons. Suffrage in England was greatly restricted, and in the case of the boroughs often arbitrary and inconsistent.

Cheyney: *European Background of American History*, 251-252.

Wilson: *The State*, sect. 891.

2. Suffrage in the Colonies was correspondingly restricted; e. g. to church members in Massachusetts Bay, to landholders in Virginia. These restrictions were carried over into the state governments.

Beard, C. A.: *Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States*, ch. iv.

Channing: *United States*, iv, 211-215.

Bancroft: *United States*, v, 114-115.

3. The Constitution made no new provision in regard to suffrage; it avoided disagreements by adopting the qualifications prescribed by the separate states. (Art. I, sect. ii) For a defense see *The Federalist*, No. 52; and for an explanation (which may be disputed) see Beard: *Economic Interpretation of the Constitution*, 164-168.

4. The early nineteenth century saw a great broadening of the basis of suffrage.

Wilson: *American People*, iv, 4-5.

Bassett: *Short History of the United States*, 472-475.

5. After the Civil War the suffrage was given to the emancipated negroes, by indirection in the Fourteenth Amendment and directly in the Fifteenth. This extension was complicated with the whole problem of Reconstruction. For the story see

Dunning: *Reconstruction, Political and Economic*, 179-189.

Wilson: *American People*, v. 23-36.

6. Woman Suffrage had been heard of from the earliest period; and was exercised in several states for special purposes long before it was generally conferred by the Nineteenth Amendment. For the story see

Bryce: *American Commonwealth*, ch. xcix.

Haskins: *American Government*, ch. xxxviii.

and references given in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for May, 1922.

II. ELECTIONS.

1. The manner of choosing the president gave much trouble to the statesmen of the Convention. For an account see

Fiske: *Critical Period*, 281-288.

McLaughlin: *Confederation and Constitution*, 267-270.

For an explanation and defense see *Federalist*, No. 68. The election of 1800 revealed the weakness of the method adopted: the result was the adoption of the Twelfth amendment to the Constitution. For the story see any detailed history; e. g. Channing: *United States*, iv, ch. viii; or McMaster: *United States*, ii, 523-526. For a discussion see Bryce: *American Commonwealth*, ch. v. Many proposals for a change have since been made, thus far without success.

2. The actual conduct of the elections has been for the most part in the hands of the states (but cf. Constitution, Art I, sect. iv). Compare the account of a state election in the early days given in McMaster: *United States*, ii, 14-15 with Bryce: *American Commonwealth*, ch. lxix. The system in general use has changed from voting *viva voce* to the ballot furnished by parties or interested persons and then to the Australian ballot (Bassett: *United States*, 711-712).

III. NOMINATIONS.

1. The nomination of candidates for the presidency was ignored by the Convention, except so far as some of its members may have expected that the vote in the electoral colleges would normally be indecisive, leaving the election to be made by Congress. The first candidates were put forward by informal agreements of party leaders. Considerations of convenience had a large part in leaving the decision to the party contingents in Congress—an imitation of similar practices in the state legislatures. Hence the Congressional Caucus nomination, last used in 1824.

Woodburn, J. A.: *Political Parties and Party Problems*, ch. xi.

Stanwood: *History of the Presidency* (use Index).

2. The nominating convention, which after 1832 became the usual form, was regarded as more democratic than the legislative caucus where a few might have undue influence. For descriptions see Bryce: *AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH*, ch. lxix, lxx; Woodburn: *Political Parties*, ch. xii. Stanwood's *History of the Presidency* gives accounts of most of the conventions.

3. On very similar reasoning the direct primary is now tending to supersede the convention, although as yet it is only indirectly applied to presidential nominations.

Beard, C. A. *American Government and Politics*, 546-554.

Ogg, F. A.: *National Problems*, 157-160.

Bryce: *American Commonwealth*, ch. lxix, note.



BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

By Julia Ward Howe

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming
of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the
grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightening of His
terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hun-
dred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening
dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim
and flaring lamps,
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished
rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you
my grace will deal;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the ser-
pent with His heel,"
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall
never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His
judgment seat;
Oh, be swift my soul, to answer Him! Be
jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born
across the sea;
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures
you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to
make men free,
While God is marching on.



MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY

BOOK REVIEW DEPARTMENT

MRS. LARZ ANDERSON, *Librarian General*

REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT

Anchored Yesterdays 1733-1883 by Elfrida De Renne Barrow and Laura Palmer Bell, Savannah: Review Publishing and Printing Company.

A unique presentation of local history is found in a little volume entitled "Anchored Yesterdays 1733-1833," by Elfrida De Renne Barrow and Laura Palmer Bell. This "log book of Savannah's voyage across a Georgia century," is compiled from the rare historical collection of books, documents and prints contained in the celebrated De Renne private library at Wormsloe plantation near Savannah.

The nautical idea is carried throughout the book which is written as the jottings in a log and in the present tense, with a "watch" constituting a chapter. "Laying the Keel" is the introduction to the launching of the Colony of Georgia.

In the "First Watch," 1733-1743, the ship "Anne" transports thirty-five families with General Oglethorpe to the intended town of Savannah. The growth of the Colony and its tribulations is interestingly told, with mention of many persons who played a role in the Colony's affairs. This mention of persons is characteristic of all the "watches" and makes the volume appeal to persons interested in establishing ancestral services. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the edition is limited to only one thousand copies.

The "Second Watch," 1744-1752, notes "slack tide"—the retarded economic development of Georgia. The first commercial house in Georgia was founded in an effort to establish foreign trade. The first Provincial Assembly meets.

"Third Watch," 1753-1762, "high seas." Georgia becomes a Royal Province. Arcadians driven from Nova Scotia taken care of during the winter at the town's expense.

"Fourth Watch," 1763-1772, "troubled waters." News of the Stamp Act. Merchants

unanimously resolve not to import any article that can be manufactured or produced at home.

"Fifth Watch," 1773-1782, "storm circled." The memorable year of the Boston Tea Party shows population of Georgia increased to 33,000. News of the Boston Port Bill arouses the patriots of Savannah. Council of Safety organized. Delegates elected to Continental Congress. News of the Declaration of Independence. British naval and military attacks on Savannah. Arrival of D'Estaing. Siege of Savannah. Death of Pulaski. British evacuation.

"Sixth Watch," 1783-1792, to "starboard." Celebration ratification of Treaty of Peace. Georgia sends delegates to Philadelphia to the Constitutional Convention. News of Washington's inauguration as President.

"Seventh Watch," 1793-1802, "grey horizons." Devastating fire. Savannahian appointed Postmaster General by President Washington. Aaron Burr entertained.

"Eighth Watch," 1803-1812, "white caps." Rembrandt and Raphaelle Peale visit Savannah and advertise: "Portraits in miniature \$30 and in oils \$50." The portrait painter Malbone dies at Savannah. News of declaration of war with England.

"Ninth Watch," 1813-1822, "steaming ahead." Proclamation of Peace. The "Savannah" first steamship to cross any ocean sails from Savannah to Liverpool.

"Tenth Watch," 1823-1833, "the tricolor,—Ahoy!" Lafayette's visit. Savannah's Centennial.

"Anchored Yesterdays" is illustrated with reproductions of rare engravings of early views of the town of Savannah; and the "Sea Mark" (view of Tybee lighthouse at entrance to Savannah river) used at the head of each "watch" is from a wash drawing of 1764. The volume is indexed; and the list of rare authorities quoted is valuable to the researcher.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors — Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

The Portner, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS.

11885. GOODRICH.—Cyprian Goodrich was 3rd s of Eliakim & Sarah Leland Goodrich. Eliakim b 28 Nov 1762, was s of Elisha & Lucy Goodrich who resided in Glastonbury, Conn. Elisha b 27 May 1734 was 3rd s of Wm. & Rachel Savage Goodrich of Glastonbury. Wm. b 21 Feb. 1697, son of Ephraim & Sarah Treat Goodrich of Rocky Hill, Conn. Ephraim b 2 June 1663, son of Wm. & Sarah Marvin Goodrich res. Wethersfield, Conn. Wm. Goodrich b in Eng. Co. Suffolk prob nr Bury St. Edmonds, came with his older bro. John to America bef. 1643.—*Mary G. Heyward*, 388 Summit Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

11885a. WARREN.—Sarah Warren who mar Phineas Leland, was b 24 Dec. 1731 1st white child b in Grafton. She was dau of Samuel Warren b 18 Mch 1703 d 26 Jan. 1775, mar at Weston 26 Aug. 1728 Tabitha, 1702-1765, dau of Joseph & Sarah Waite Stone.—*Miss E. J. Rockwell*, 109 N. Shelby St., Greenville, Miss.

11891. KING.—Wm. Rufus, son of Wm. King, was b 6 Apr. 1786 Sampson Co., N. C. d nr Catawba, Dallas Co., Ala. 18 Apr. 1853. He was member of Congress from N. C. 1810-1816, on the adoption of State Constitution in Ala. he was elected U. S. Senator & served until 1844 when he was appointed Minister to France. In 1848 he was appointed U. S. Senator from Ala & served several yrs. 1852 he was elected Vice President of U. S. on ticket of Franklin Pierce but his failing health forced him to go to Cuba in 1853 where the oath of office was admin. by special act of Congress. He d the day aft. he returned home.—*Mrs. Chas. A. Keith*, Richmond, Ky.

11900. THOMPSON.—Anthony Thompson, signer of New Haven Colonial Constitution

1639, came to the colonies 1637 on ship "Hector." d Sept 1648. His will dated 23 Mch 1647. See New Haven Probate Records, Vol. 1 p 33. Chil by 1st w, name unknown, John, Anthony b Dec 1634 d at Milford 29 Dec. 1654; Bridget d 19 May 1720 m Rev. John Bowers of Darby d 14 June 1687. Chil by 2nd w Katherine — Hannah bapt 8 June 1645 m — Stanton; Lydia bapt 24 July 1647 d Dec 1729 m 1st 20 Sept 1665 Isaac Crutten-den of Guilford; m 2nd Dea. John Meigs; Ebenezer (posthumous) b 15 Oct. 1648. N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg. Vol. 66, p 199.—*Miss Nelle M. Black*, Canton, Pa.

11919a. MORGAN.—Isaac, bro of Abraham Van Meter mar Mary — & had dau Margaret who mar Joseph s of Solomon Hedges. Abraham Van Meter's 1st w was a sis of Solomon Hedges. James Morgan b 1726 at Mill Creek Va. mar Margaret, sis of Solomon Hedges & had chil Margaret, James & others. Jonah, s of Jonathan & Eliz. Baldwin Seaman b Mill Creek Va. 1742 was engaged 1767 to Margaret Morgan the engagement was broken & shortly aft Margaret mar Joseph s of Abraham Van Meter & Jonah Seaman mar Jane Dunlap. All removed to W. Liberty, Ohio Co., Va. & 1781 Joseph Van Meter lost his life & in 1782/3 Jane Dunlap Seaman died. In 1785 Jonah Seaman mar as his 2nd w the wid Margaret Morgan Van Meter, & had chil John, b in Old Fort Henry, Wheeling Va. 20 Mch 1786; Jacomiah & Eliz. 1789 Margaret died & Jonah Seaman mar Eliz. Harris & had eight chil. John Seaman b 1786 mar 1812 Eliz. dau of Wm. & Sophia Dunn Harrison & lived in Logansport Ind. Eliz. Seaman's bro Wm. Harrison mar Eliz. Hendricks of Ind & lived at Williamsport, Ind. John Seaman b 1786 said his gr. father James Morgan b at Mill

Creek, Va. 1726 was a sol in Rev. & was shot by Indians in Berkeley Co., Va. 1778/79.—*W. J. Seaman*, Elsberry, Mo.

11965. CARPENTER.—Page 240 of Vt. Rev. Rolls is the following:—"A pay roll of Capt. Cyperan Downer's Alarm Co., Col. Herrick's Reg't of Militia while in service Oct. 1780" Sergt Isaiah Carpenter served 16 days. The pay roll was sworn to before John Fassett Asst. at Arlington, Vt. 24 July 1781. Arlington is a few miles north of Bennington. This may partly ans your query "A." Consult Vt. Gazetteer, Rochester, Mass. Vital Recs p 316—Abram White of Freetown & Eugenia Bennett —intentions 29 Mch 1829. page 444 Alvin — married — farmer — b Freetown, son of Thos. & Salome, died of consumption 7 July 1846 aged 45 years, 7 mos, 23 days.—*Mrs. W. I. Fuller*, 3 Newbury St., Somerville, Mass.

11964. HOPKINS.—Daniel & Patience Hopkins were brother & sister. would like to corres with party asking for infor.—*Mrs. D. H. Bryant*, Jamestown, N. Y.

12002. HELM.—Joseph Helm of Va. mar Rebecca, dau of Isaac & Phoebe Carman LaRue. Rebecca d in Va. bef the d of her f Isaac in 1795. Her only child Margaret or "Peggy" Helm mar 12 Jan 1797 in Lincoln Co., Ky. Henry s of Dr. Henry Clay who emig from Va. to Bourbon Co., Ky 1787. Aft the d of Rebecca, Joseph Helm mar & moved to Ky where he d 1834. Desc of his 2nd mar are in Lincoln & Henry Cos, Ky. Jos. Helm patented lands in various parts of Ky & Squire Boone entered 1000 a for him 1780 on the waters of Doe Run. Marriage date of Peggy Helm & Henry Clay is from the recs of Lincoln Co., Ky at Stanford, Ky. the rest of the above is taken from "Six Generations of La Rues & Allied Families" by Otis M. Mather. Records of Lincoln Co., Ky show the following to have been bros & sis & are believed to have been chil of Joseph & Susannah Helm. James M. Helm d 1837, Franklin d 1841, Harvey mar 20 Dec. 1853 Maria Eliz. Craig & d 1878, George W. d 1845, Martha Jane, Wm. S., America mar 26 May 1832 Wesley Rout, Madison d bef 1841. The will of Henry C. Helm of Lincoln Co., Ky dated 26 Jan. 1866 prob 30 Dec. 1866, proven on oath of Harvey Helm refers to his sis Mary M. Bell who mar Josh F. Bell 1836, & to his bro Joseph Helm. The w of this Henry C. Helm was Emma W. Welch to whom he was mar 6 Oct 1859. Wesley Rout was appraisor of his estate. Rebecca Helm & Wm. Threlkeld were mar in Lincoln Co. 4 Mch 1800, Joseph Helm giving written consent for

his dau's mar. Joseph Helms & Eliza Freman were mar in Lincoln Co. 18 July 1871. Col. Polk Johnson's History of Kentucky, in a sketch of Congressman Harvey Helm says that he was son of Harvey & grson of Joseph Helm, Va. Emigrant who set in Lincoln Co., Ky 1780. Would like infor of Marquis, Geo. & Leonard Helm, bros. who took up land in Lincoln Co. 1779/80.—*Miss Bessie Taul Conkwright*, Lexington, Ky.

11996. MORRELL.—Abraham Morrell prob came from Eng 1632 in the "Lion" m 10 June 1645 Sarah, dau of Robt Clement of Haverhill b abt 1590, who mar aft the death of Abraham, 20 June 1662, Thos. Mudgett 8 Oct 1665. Their son Lieut Moses Morrell b 28 Dec 1665 m 1st Rebecca Barnes who d 3 Apr 1727 (dau of Wm & Rachel Barnes) 2nd Mary —. Moses d 20 May 1731. His s Wm. b 19 Mch 1687/8 m 1st 6 June 1717 Lydia Pillsbury of Salisbury, 2nd abt 1733 Judith —. His s Wm. b 18 Nov 1730 by 1st wife, mar 15 Sept 1752 Mary Jones of Amesbury. Their 1st child Jacob b 13 Mch 1753 at Amesbury. Ref:—Old Families of Amesbury & Salisbury by Hoyt, vol 1 pps 251-253; vol 2, p 769.—*Mrs. C. A. Speer*, 415 West Jefferson St., Washington, Iowa.

11903. SPAFFORD.—Gen. Jonathan Spafford was a deacon & was 1st Representative from the town in the Legislature. He was from Conn & d at an advanced age in Canada. See Vermont Hist. Gazetteer, Vol. 1 pps 901-971. It is probable that Gen Spafford was mar twice, one w being his cousin Miss Smalley. He had six chil. He & Thos. Chittenden commenced the settlement of Williston Vt. 1774, taking up large tracts of land adjoining each other. During the War this settlement was abandoned but they returned 1786. His War rec may be found in Vt. Hist Gazetteer.—*Miss Harriet de Calista*, 175 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.

QUERIES

12057. CANRIGHT.—Wanted any infor of the Canrights who set in Pa. especially of Hiram Canright who mar Hannah Fero.—*A. M. B.*

12058. BONHAM.—Wanted any infor of Lieut Malachi Bonham who was at the Battle of Camden & who was living with his wife & chil in Liberty Town Dist, Frederick Co., Md in 1800. Wanted the names of his w & chil. Would like to corres with any desc of the Fred. Co., Md. Bonhams, or with those of Stark or Henry Cos Ill.—*A. M. T. C.*

12059. SYPERT-CYPERT-SCYPERT.—Thos Syper w Mary Lacerta, was granted land lying on the Little Tammasee River. One tract

640 a, the other 1,000 acres. These grants were dated 4 Feb. 1795. Would like to corres with any of their desc.—T. A. S.

12060. SHIPMAN-KIRTLAND.—Wanted parentage with dates of Henry Titus Shipman b 1782 & of his w Jennet Kirtland who lived in Binghamton, N. Y.—C. A. K.

12061. HUNT-LONGYEAR.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Longyear of nr Kingston N. Y. b 31 Mch 1789 d 3 Feb 1832, also of her husband Casby Hunt b 9 Feb 1784 d 2 July 1852. They were mar 11 Sept 1806. His 2nd w was Sophronia Fuller.—P. W. A.

12062. YEAMANS.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev. rec of f of Hannah Yeamans b 1753 d 29 June 1794 at Arlington, Vt., w of Ensign Josiah Perry. Wanted also names of their chil. Did Josiah Perry Sr. f of Ensign Josiah sign Oath of Loyalty to State of Vt.? he d 1784 in Arlington, Vt.

(a) EVANS.—Wanted ances with dates & Rev. rec of father of Eliz. Evans b 20 Sept 1775 mar John James, Mem of Gen Assembly & Council 1782-1797 of Wilmington, Del.

(b) THOMPSON.—Wanted name of w with dates of John Thompson who came from Co., Antrim, Ireland 1732 & set in Del. Chil were John b 1727 d 1790 m Letitia, dau of Wm. McKean, Gov of Pa.; David; Ann m David Finney of New Castle; Margaret. Did John Thompson Sr. sign Oath of Allegiance to State of Del. 17 Aug 1778?

(c) OWEN.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev. rec of father of Hannah Owen who mar 18 Sept 1779 John Bevans Rev. soldier.

(d) HATCH.—Wanted to corres with desc of Asa Hatch b 15 Aug 1742 Scituate, Mass d in Brutus, Cayuga Co., N. Y. aft 1813, mar Lacy Warner, lived in Shaftsbury, Vt. 1780-1797.—L. F. S.

12063. FLOYD.—Wanted ances of Gallant Floyd. Was he a relative of Wm. Floyd, Signer of the Declaration of Independence from N. Y.?—W. O. W.

12064. RUCKER.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of father of Sallie Rucker who mar Wm. M. Gaines in Madison Co., Va. 4 Oct. 1804.

(a) GAINES.—Wanted Rev. rec & exact dates of Henry Gaines, 1731-1811, mar Martha George. Wanted also the dates of his parents James Gaines & Mary Pendleton of Va. James was the son of Richard Gaines whose estate was settled in Culpeper Co., Va. 1756. Wanted his dates & name of his w.

(b) GRAVES.—Wanted parentage, name of w dates & Rev. rec in ances of John Graves whose son Edward mar 17 Sept 1801 Nancy Willis. Would like to corres with desc.—M. E. S.

12065. HOSKINS.—Wanted ances & infor of desc of Joseph Hoskins who was given Land Warrant No. 3677 for one hundred acres of Ky land for services as Private in Va. Continental line for three years.—D. H.

12066. TAYLOR.—Wanted n of father of Jonathan Taylor who mar 1804 Ann — in Orange Co., Va. They had son John Henley Taylor b 6 Oct 1805.—A. J. R.

12067. SMITH.—Wanted Rev. rec of the Wm. Smith who mar Martha — & came to Genesee Co., abt 1791 & d nr Seneca N. Y. 1804. Did they come from Conn. or Mass? Their chil were Julia mar Seth Mapes; Lucy mar C. W. Worrello; Rebecca mar Isaac Schram; Martha mar Hezekiah Ferguson; Hannah; Joshua, Daniel, Rufus, Wm., Anson, Obadiah & Jesse. Wanted also parentage dates of b & m & maiden n of w of Wm. Smith.

(a) GRIGGS.—Wanted parentage & names of bros & sis of Thomas Griggs Rev. sol, who mar Catherine Perrine of Spottswood, N. J. 1784. Their chil were Margaret, Joseph P., John, Wm., Reuben, Nathaniel & Hugh. Would like corres with desc of Reuben, Nathaniel & Margaret who moved to Eastern, N. Y.

12068. LYTLE.—Robt Lytle, Rev. sol. & his w Margaret, lived in Juniata Co., Pa 1750-1780. Their chil Robert b 1753, d Butler Co., O; John b 1755 d Mifflintown, Pa.; Jean mar James Sanderson, Mary mar George Crane; Hannah; Andrew b 1766 d Lebanon, O; Edward an Ohio & Miss. boatman; Rachel mar Gabriel Lukens; Wm. living in Cincinnati, O. 1838. Wanted parentage & infor of the desc of these chil of Robt & Margaret Lytle.

(a) PAYNE-TRIPPLETT.—Wanted parentage of Simeon Payne or Pain b 1780 lived in Hardy Co., W. Va. removed to Licking Co., O. 1819 with his cousins Jesse, Wm., John & David, sons of Evan & Margaret Baker Payne. Wanted parentage also of his w Mary (Polly) dau of Joseph Triplet of Hampshire Co., Va. who moved to Portage Co., now Summit Co., O. 1805.

(b) KENNY.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of James Kenny, Rev. sol. who lived in Middleton Twp, Carlisle Pa. d 1784 leaving bro Mathew, son Robt, daus Jane, Eleanor & Rachel.

(c) MOORE.—Wanted ances of Mary Moore, thought to have been from Toronto, Canada, who mar Wm. Kemp a stone cutter & lived abt 1840 nr Zanesville, Ohio. Their chil Ellen, James & Alex. The fam removed to Iowa City, Io. abt 1844. Wm. Kemp d 1845 & his w mar James Stratford & d abt 1852, in Iowa City.—J. M. L.

12069. THURSTON.—Wm. s of Joseph & Abigail Pinnegar Thurston of Amsterdam, was b 8 Mch 1747 mar 5 Aug 1773 Priscilla Norman & was reported lost at sea 1782. Did he have Rev. rec? Wanted parentage of Priscilla Norman.—L. H. G.

12070. CLARKE.—Wanted Rev. rec & date of d of Timothy Clarke of Stonington, Conn. who was b 1719 & mar Susanna Deake 1747.

(a) BURLINGAME.—Wanted Rev. rec of Capt. Jas. Burlingame of Cranston b 1740 d 1802 mar Abigail Knight.

(b) KNIGHT.—Wanted dates of Richard Knight of Cranston b abt 1721, mar Phoebe Field. Did he have Rev. rec?—G. W. McC.

12071. HAWES-BOOMER.—Wanted Rev. ances of Daniel Hawes 1775-1861 & of his w Ruth Boomer, 1782-1849. Wanted also Rev. rec & names of w & chil of Samuel Hawes b 1744, son of John & Amy Morgan Hawes. Wanted also Rev. rec & names of chil of John Hawes b 1736 who mar Eliza or Elizabeth Oatham at Salisbury, Mass.—L. G. H.

12072. TORREY-TORREYSON.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of John Torreyson who came from Mass to Fairfax Co., Va., mar Anna Reid or Reed, dau of an Episcopal Minister of Balto, Md. Wanted her ances also. Their son Samuel mar Lydia Burson, wanted her gen also. The name was changed from Torrey to Torreyson during the Rev. can this be proven?

(a) SCHUTT.—Wanted ances, name of w & Rev. rec of John or Johann Schutt, father of Lieut. James Schutt. Lieut James' son John mar Hannah dau of Heindrick & Jane Phoenix Krum, wanted their ances.

(b) HILL-WARD-HORTON.—Wanted ances with Rev. rec of Mary Ward wife of Maj Andrew Hill & of Catherine Horton wife of Anthony Hill, of Westchester, N. Y.—B. S. T.

12073. MILLER-SKINNER-WARNER-BUTLER.—John Miller b 16 Apr 1795, E. Hampton, L. I. d 21 Feb. 1869 Chardon, O. Two bros Daniel & Jacob. mar 22 Dec. 1822 Annis Skinner b 22 Feb. 1793 Glastonbury, Conn. d 19 Apr. 1876, Euclid, O. This John Miller is said to be the 5th John Miller in line from the Millers of Miller Place 1643. See Benj. Thompson's History of Long Island. The other four are said to be buried at Amagansett Cemetery, L. I. Wanted names of their wives or correct Miller ances if this is incorrect. Benj. Skinner, f of Annis, mar Eliz. Warner Butler, wid of Capt. Butler who was captured with his ship during the Tea Party, by Eliz Warner's father, Benj. Warner. Mar occurred

aft the Tea Party & Capt. Butler set sail for Eng. He & his ship were lost at sea. Would like any authentic data on this. Wanted also ances with dates of Benj. Skinner.—M. S. W. I.

12074. THORNTON.—Wanted surname of Priscilla, w of Wm. Thornton, their child were Polly mar Mr. Humphreys; Frances mar Wm. Randolph & Eliz. mar Wm. Sexton & went to Ga. to live.

(a) POWELL.—Wanted parentage with dates of Frances Powell of Va. had bro John & there may have been more chil. Aft her mar she lived in Amelia Co., Va. going there in 1757.—M. N. M.

12075. MAYHALL.—Wanted ances of Wm. Mayhall & ances & maiden n of his w Leah. Their son John, b 23 Apr 1792 of Ky was a sol of the War of 1812 & had bro Francis Mayhall killed in the battle of the River Raisin. Was there Rev. rec in this line?—L. B. R.

12076. TAYLOR.—Wanted parentage of Harriet Taylor of Va. & Ky. who mar abt 1830 James Conrad Hagans. Her bros & sis were John, Wm., Rumsy, Ann who mar—Kirby & Julia, who mar Sam Larimore.

(a) BEAM-THROCKMORTON.—Wanted ances of Wm. Beam who d 1834 aged 69 yrs & of his w Phoebe Throckmorton. They are buried in Owl Creek cemetery nr Utica, O. having gone there from Green Co., Pa.—W. H. L.

12077. BOGGS.—Wanted Rev. rec of James, son of Wm. Boggs who was b No. of Ireland 1704, came to America 1716 & set in Chester Co., Pa. James Boggs moved to Delaware & later of Washington Co., Pa.—W. S. B.

12078. PAGE.—Wanted gen of Mann Page b 1719 Rosewell, Va. His bros were John who mar Jane Byrd & had eleven chil & Robt who mar Sarah Walker & had six chil. Was one of these seventeen chil, Thomas who went to S. Car. shortly bef the Rev? Wanted maiden n of w of Thomas.—E. L. McC.

12079. DERWENT-EATON.—Wanted infor of desc of John Derwent & Hannah Eaton of Cridenwise, whose dau Hannah mar Samuel Rich or Riche a miller at Allentown, Conn.—E. D. N.

12080. BOWLES.—Wanted Rev rec & date of death of Knight Bowles, of Amherst Co., Va. who was b 1745 in Hanover Co., Va.—C. J. B.

12081. BROWER.—Dr. Abraham Brower b in N. Y. 17 Oct 1771 mar Eliz. & set in Lawrenceburgh, Ind 1819. Their dau Mary Ann mar as his 2nd w John Lowes. Wanted ances from Dr. Abraham Brower to Anneke Jans

& her husband Everhardus Bogardas. with Rev. rec in line.

(a) McCAGUE.—Wanted parentage of Patrick McCague, whose s George had a son Thos. b 1825 Ripley, O. Said Thos McCague mar Henrietta, dau of John & Mary Ann Brower Lowes.—B. E. McC.

12082. DODDS.—Wanted infor of Samuel Dodds b 11 Mch 1743, mar Eliza Ann—b 13 Jan 1745 & had s Samuel Finley Dodds b 11 Mch 1783 d 15 Sept 1834 mar Rachel Rheinart moved to Monroe Co., Ind from Georgetown, Ky 1819. Their chil were Eliza Ann, Samuel Finley, James, Wm, Matilda, Mary, Margaret, John Finley, Cinthia Ann, Clelland Finley.

(a) COFFEY.—Wanted infor of Thos Coffey b 17 Mch 1742 in Essex Co., Va. d in Caldwell Co., N. C.—J. H. A.

12083. CAMERON.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of Robt Cameron b 12 Mch 1768 m Mary Wilsey b 15 May 1776 lived at Taghkanic, Columbia Co., N. Y. chil Catherine b 1800 m Margan Simpson; Luly, Maria, Andrew, Sally, Aaron C., John M., Leah & Isaac Van Luven. Wanted also names, dates & Rev. rec of parents of Mary Wilsey. Robt Cameron d 24 Sept. 1828 & Mary, his w 22 Aug 1858.

(a) SIMPSON.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev. rec of f of Peter Simpson b 25 May 1758 Beckman Town, Dutchess Co. Aft. war lived in Claverack, Columbia Co. & later in Greenville, Green Co., N. Y. where he d abt 1847.

(b) HALL.—Wanted parentage with dates of Esther Hall who mar 24 Aug 1761 Joseph Crandall, lived in Westerly or Hopkinton, R. I. Their s Henry Francis b 1774 in Hopkinton.

(c) BROWN.—Wanted Rev. rec of Jesse Brown b 18 Aug 1731, Stonington, Conn mar 1764 Lydia Brown. Wanted her parentage also. Their dau Lydia Brown b 23 May 1772 m Samuel Hobart Burdick lived in Brookfield Madison Co., N. Y.—H. J. McD.

12084.—LEWIS.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. Lewis b 1735 mar Rev. John Foster b 1733, Chaplain in Peter Montgomery's Co., of Fred. Co. Md 1776.

(a) PRATHER.—Wanted parentage of Mary Prather b 1771 who mar Thos. s of Rev. John Foster.

(b) RUSSELL.—Wanted parentage of Rebecca Russell b 1801 who mar John son of Thos. Foster.—H. F. C.

12085. BYRD.—Abraham Field b Culpeper Co., Va. father of Col. John Field who fell in

the battle of Point Pleasant, mar—Byrd. Wanted her given name. Was she dau of Col. Wm. Byrd? Was Gen. Geo. Rogers Clark a gr son of Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover, Va.?—R. B. W.

12086. BUTLER.—Wanted parentage or any infor of Eliza Butler b in N. C. 1810 m 1826 Samuel Jefferson Sorrells, lived in Ark. She d 1842. Had bro Joe.

(a) CHAMBERS.—Wanted Rev. ances of Mary B. Chambers b S. C. 1786 mar 1800 Geo. Washington Sorrel & d 1868.

(b) BENNETT.—Wanted parentage & place of b of Eli or Levi Bennett b 1781 m 1798 Eliz. (?) lived in Ark. & had 6 chil. Their oldest son Booker was postmaster at Jackson Ark abt 1825.

(c) BOND-MATTOX.—Wanted any infor of Edw. Mattox b in N. C. 1782 m 1806 d abt 1851. His w Eliz. Bond b N. C. 1787 d 1852. They lived in Ark. & had 9 chil.—D. S. H.

12087. LAMB.—Wanted parentage of Benj. Fulton Lamb b 1807. Had bros John, David & Mathew. Would like to corres with anyone having Lamb Gen.—J. L. T.

12088. KIRKPATRICK.—Capt. John Kirkpatrick mar Lydia Lewis. Their chil were Andrew, David, Mary, Thos., Alexander, Eliz., Wm., John, & Lydia. Wanted infor of desc. of each.—R. B. F.

12089. ANTHONY.—Wanted parentage of John Anthony, Rev. sol. who set in Maryland, aft the Rev., came from Penn. Mar. Sophia Briscoe & had chil Joseph, Wayne, Benj., Caroline & Fannie. Died & was buried on his estate at Galena, Md 1835/6.—E. K. A.

12090. EVERTON.—Wanted parentage & place of birth of Thos. Everton who lived in Surry Co., N. C. in 1817. Wanted also his place & date of death.—J. E. C.

12091. LEE.—Wanted parentage of Eunice Lee b Va. lived in N. C. & Granger Co., Tenn. Chil Devorix, Abner, Wm., Letty, Susan, Eliz., Frances & Elvira. Susan & her cousin Robt E. Lee stayed with an uncle Herndon Lee in Va. & attended school.

(a) DENTON.—Wanted Rev. rec of John Denton of Balto. or Fred., Md. whose s Wm. mar Eliz. — & served in War of 1812, being taken prisoner at Battle of Bladensburg.—D. A. D.

12092. WRIGHT.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Wright b in Northcastle, N. Y. 10 Jan 1753 mar Sarah dau of Capt. Roger Lyon.—F. F. H.

12093. TROXEL.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Jacob Troxel & also of his w Eliz., both from Va. & Their dau Eliz mar — Eachus & removed to Ohio bet 1800-1829. Wanted also Rev. rec of Jacob Troxel.—G. S. T.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Nova Caesarea Chapter (Newark, N. J.) The 33rd year of our Chapter has been marked by great effort, enthusiasm and achievement. Among our outstanding accomplishments are: the awarding of six medals and twenty-two certificates of honorable mention to the pupils of the 8th Grades in our public schools, for the best essay on Americanism, by three pupils of American parents and by three pupils of foreign-born parents. Our Committee on Naturalization is present at the Court House and present to each new citizen an American flag and the American's Creed. Five hundred Manuals have also been distributed when necessary. Our Chapter supports a teacher for a woman's class in English and Citizenship at the Y. W. C. A.

A series of pictures pertaining to Revolu-

tionary history were presented to a public school, with the hope that they may be an inspiration. A tree was planted on Arbor Day, 1924, in the grounds of a school. Copies of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine are donated to the Public Library and the New Jersey Historical Society. Our Chapter received a prize for increased subscriptions to the Magazine.

A service commemorating the anniversary of the Battle of Princeton is held on the first Sunday in January of each year. We invite the S. A. R. and the neighboring Chapters of the D. A. R. to join us in this celebration.

During the year the work of all committees has been marked with interest and success, and the 225 loyal members have responded 100% to all contributions for the State and



BOULDER AND BRONZE TABLET IN PHILIP'S PARK, NEWARK, N. J., PRESENTED BY NOVA CAESAREA CHAPTER D. A. R. IN HONOR OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION, WHO UNDER GENERAL WASHINGTON IN 1776 AND GEN. WAYNE IN 1779 CAMPED ON THIS SITE.

National work. Financial support has been given to Red Cross Relief, to various educational needs, and to social service in our own city.

Our Chapter has honored one of the many historic spots in Newark, by placing a large boulder in Philip's Park, on Elwood Avenue. A bronze tablet which shows an eagle with spread wings, poised protectingly above the Flag, and below an etching of a camp-ground including the old building which was used as a magazine during the American Revolution. The inscription is as follows: "Bronze

Memorial tablet presented to the city of Newark, New Jersey, by the Nova Caesarea Chapter D. A. R. — The 250th Anniversary of the founding of Newark—The 25th anniversary of the founding of the Chapter. To the Honor and Glory of those soldiers of the Revolution who under General Washington in 1776 and General Wayne in 1779—camped on this site. Reverently placed by the Nova Caesarea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on May 16th, 1916."

From this historic camping-ground the State Regent of New Jersey in April 1921, took earth as New Jersey's sacred soil, to mingle with the soil brought from historic spots over all of this dear land of ours, in which was planted the Yorktown Memorial tree at Mount Vernon, opposite the tomb of General Washington.

E. JANE PEER,
Historian.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter (Grand Rapids, Mich) has a membership of almost 400, and during 1922 our work was along Americanization lines. \$300 was given for a scholarship girl in the American International College at Springfield, Mass.; \$81 for Schlauffer School; \$47 for Pine Mountain School; \$29 for the Southern Industrial Institute; \$100 to the State Budget, and \$75 was used for conducting a Kindergarten in the Kent County Juvenile Home.

There are over 5000 members of the Children of the Republic Clubs in Grand Rapids and the Chapter cooperates with them in every way.

A Colonial exhibit was arranged and sent among the schools showing many heirlooms of our ancestors.

In 1923 we gave \$153 to the American International College; \$150 to the State Budget; and \$98 to the Manual fund. Six books were bought and sent to the Michigan Room at Memorial Continental Hall. Much welfare work was done at Christmas time. Three

history prizes of \$5 each were given to the High Schools for scholarship in history; \$40 was spent for a story-teller at the Kent County Juvenile Home; \$18 was contributed to the Kenmore Association; \$5 to the National Old Trails Road; \$5 to the salary of the Social Secretary at Ellis Island; and a large box was sent at Christmas.

Mrs. James Campbell, Honorary Regent of the Chapter, discovered the graves of Madam Laframboise, the first fur trader in the

Grand River Valley, and of her daughter, at Mackinac Island, under old St. Anne's Church. A marker was erected by Mrs. William Gay on the site of the home of one of the city's founders, Louis Campau.

The crowning effort of this last year was the planting, on the State Highway, of 213 elm trees, as a memorial to the men of Kent County who gave their lives during the World War.

The spot is marked by a bronze tablet, mounted on a large boulder, bearing an inscription. The trees extend along the Highway for a mile. Mrs. E. J. Slemons raised the first money for the trees by a "progressive luncheon." Later \$5 donations were asked for a tree. Money came from outside the Chapter, unsolicited. The Children of the Republic Clubs earned over \$160 for the trees. It is hoped to plant more trees another year, until each boy of Kent County, who made the



TABLET ERECTED BY THE SOPHIE DE MARSAC CAMPAU CHAPTER ON THE MICHIGAN STATE HIGHWAY.

supreme sacrifice, shall be represented by a living tree.

At the dedication, the Michigan State Regent, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, who is a member of the Sophi de Marsac Campau Chapter, unveiled the tablet. In part, she said, "Greater than flowers, greater than praise, is the loyalty we owe to the principles for which these men died. Trees are like things of the spirit, and like the poppies on Flanders' Field, these trees in Michigan will remind the generations to come lest they forget."

The Chapter Regent formally presented the trees to Kent County, in whose care they are placed, and thanked the County Commissioners for their interest and help.

SARAH L. CORNELIUS
Ex-Regent

Emporia Chapter (Emporia, Kan.) has closed a most successful year with a Flag Day party, given at the home of Mrs. G. W. Newman, with Mrs. Frank Warren and Mrs. W. R. Irwin acting as hostesses. The rooms were decorated with the colors of our Country, and the idea was beautifully carried out in the program.

The Chapter, under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. W. H. Carothers, has had a year of interesting programs and active work along lines of Americanization and patriotism. Some work has been done among the Mexicans in our city, and we will continue this during the coming year. A gold medal has been given for the highest grade in American history among the eighth grade children. The Chapter has contributed to the support of two schools which are fostered by the National Society.

The papers read at our meetings throughout the year have made interesting study. We have taken up the work of the Society through its various National and State Committees. Two of these papers have been sent to the Bureau of Literary Reciprocity.

Our newly elected Regent, Mrs. Earl K. Lord, has appointed committees and made many plans for greater activity through the coming year.

ADELAIDE MORSE,
Secretary.

Belleville Chapter (Belleville, Ill.) has just closed a most successful year. Although the increase in our membership has been small, the interest has been great and the meetings well attended. Several applications have been received and the papers are pending action in Washington.

On Washington's Birthday the Chapter gave a tea to which were invited about thirty-

five guests who are eligible for membership in the Society.

The Chapter has met all State and National obligations and has responded to all local calls for patriotic causes. We have been represented at each sitting of the Naturalization Bureau in St. Clair County and have distributed several dozen Immigrants' Manuals to the men and women applying for citizenship.

The outstanding work of the year was the copying of historical records to be placed on file for the use of future Daughters. St. Clair County abounds in historical data, and our corps of workers, under the able direction of the Chapter Registrar, Miss Daisy White-side, has done a remarkable work, which they hope to continue throughout this next year with even greater results.

Practically the entire Chapter was present at the State meeting which was entertained by our neighbor, Cahokia Mound Chapter of East St. Louis. Much interest and enthusiasm was aroused by the splendid sessions of the Conference.

We closed our year with a social meeting at which we had the pleasure of having as our guest Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Vice-President General from Missouri. Mrs. Moss and our Chapter Regent, Mrs. R. W. Hilgard, each gave interesting reports of the annual Continental Congress at Washington.

LEONE ALICE FRIEDL,
Historian.

Keokuk Chapter (Keokuk, Iowa). Keokuk was the name of the great Indian Chief and friend of the white man, who formerly roamed over these bluffs, woods, and prairies. We have a fine bronze statue of him in our park, overlooking the mighty Mississippi River.

During the past year we have taken part in patriotic gatherings headed by our Regent, Mrs. Pechstein. We have 97 members, 33 of whom are non-resident. We are much interested in the work among our foreign born, and their instruction in citizenship. Recently when fifteen of these were accepted for citizenship our Regent presented each with a silk flag. A copy of the Constitution of the United States was given to each by the Sons of the American Revolution.

We pay \$1 per member into the State Budget for educational institutions, besides giving to Springfield College, the Piney Woods Industrial School for colored people, and to our own Community Center, where we furnish milk for under-nourished children and where much is done for those who are unable to help themselves. One of our Charter members is Mrs. H. Scott Howell, a cousin of Presi-

dent Harrison's, so this gave an added interest to our contribution for the new dormitory at Oxford College, given in memory of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison.

We place the Magazine in our public library, as well as the Lineage Books. Our regular monthly meetings have been well attended and the articles contributed to the programs have been both interesting and instructive.

Both our Regent, Mrs. Pechstein, and the Historian, Mrs. McElroy, were at the State Conference, which was well attended and very interesting. Most of our State Officers were present, as was also Mrs. Kendall, the wife of our Governor.

The children in our schools are taught patriotism and respect for the flag, and many fine talks along this line have been given them by representative men. Rewards are given for the best historical papers. Altogether we feel that we have a community which ranks high in devotion to our Country and to her ideals.

MARY BAILEY

McELROY,
Historian.

California Chapter, Sequoia Chapter, La Puerta Chapter, and Tamalpais Chapter (San Francisco, Cal.) Americanization commenced in San Francisco on July 9, 1846. Up to that time Yerba Buena had been a Spanish pueblo, but on that day the American Flag was raised in front of the Custom House, by Commander John B. Montgomery, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. *Portsmouth*. It was the dawn of a new day. San Francisco was born an American city, destined to become one of the world's most important marts—the gateway to the Pacific.

The San Francisco Chapters, under the supervision of Mrs. Henley C. Booth, State Chair-

man of the Committee for Preservation of Historic Spots, and the direct guidance of the Chairman for the San Francisco Chapters, Miss Gertrude Burnett, chose this as the outstanding historic spot in San Francisco, and in the little Plaza, now called Portsmouth Square—a spot unique in its location and ripe with romantic recollections of early days—the days of the haughty Dons, the days of the gold rush and the Vigilantes, the days of Robert Louis Stevenson (whose memory is enshrined in a monument at the lower end of the Plaza)—here the band of patriotic men and women

gathered on February 16, 1924, and with fitting ceremony unveiled the bronze marker which recounts its story to the ages.

The historic story as told on that occasion by Miss Gertrude Burnett, daughter of a pioneer family of San Francisco, is in part as follows:

"It was at the outbreak of the Mexican War—Commodore John Drake Sloat sent the order from Monterey, California, where he raised the flag on July 7, 1846—the order to take San Francisco. This was just after the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la

Palma and the bombardment of Vera Cruz. In great haste Commander Montgomery proceeded to San Francisco, and on July 9, 1846, landed with seventy men, including marines and sailors, at 8 a. m. hoisted the American Flag in front of the Custom House in the Plaza with a salute of twenty-one guns from the U. S. S. *Portsmouth*.

It was altogether fitting that a battleship of the Pacific Fleet should ride at anchor in the harbor—the U. S. S. *Oklahoma*. Through the courtesy of the Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., and Captain William Pitt Scott, U. S. N., Commanding the *Oklahoma*, the Blue Jackets' band, the Marine guard and the



MARKER ERECTED AND UNVEILED BY SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTERS IN PORTSMOUTH SQUARE, FEBRUARY 16, 1924.

Quarter-master participated in the ceremony—bringing forcibly to mind the Navy's part in the birth of San Francisco.

Ranking officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps were present while grouped on the outer edge of the little roped enclosure where the special guests and participants assembled, were gathered representatives of all nations. Portsmouth Square, on the borders of Chinatown and the Latin quarter, is the Mecca for the youth and flower of the Orient, the dreamy Italian, the swarthy Greek, and the negro—all nations seemed to be gathered and the inspirational effect of the setting must needs have left its influence—Americanizing—uplifting—to the stranger in this land of promise.

Ah, there's a thrill when you hear the band of the Blue Jackets, see the marines advancing—see the glint of the gold lace—mark the kahki of the army and the blue and gold of the stalwart marines. 'Tis with a thrill that one stands on the exact spot where seventy-eight years ago the doughty commander, with all the seriousness of war, marched with his marines and sailors and took this land in the name of the United States of America—The slant eyed little Chinese girl who tugged inquiringly at my dress as the Admiral passed by us, also felt the awe and thrill of it, when the bugle sounded and Old Glory was flung to the breeze.

The following program was rendered: Music by the Band of the U. S. S. *Oklahoma*; Guard of Honor, composed of Sailors and Marines from the U. S. S. *Oklahoma*; Bugle Call—Unfurling of the Flag—Star Spangled Banner, Good Samaritan Boy's Choir; Salute to the Flag, Led by Miss Claire McNee, Regent of Sequoia Chapter; Invocation, Rt. Rev. William Ford Nichols; Song, Good Samaritan Choir; Chapter Greetings, Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, Regent of California Chapter; National Greetings, Mrs. John Mason Bailhache, Vice-Chairman National Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots; O Flag of Ours, written by Miss Anna Blake Mesquida and dedicated to this occasion, read by Mrs. W. W. Wymore, Vice-Chairman, State Committee on Correct Use of the Flag; Historic Story, Miss Gertrude A. Burnett, Chairman for Portsmouth Square Marking; Unveiling of the Marker, Mrs. J. L. Moody, Regent of California Chapter and Mrs. W. M. Campbell, Vice Regent of Tamalpais Chapter; Acceptance, Supervisor J. F. Hayden, for Mayor Rolph of San Francisco; America, Band, Choir, Audience.

Among the officers present were Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commandant, Twelfth Naval District; Lieut. Col. R. B. Lister, U. S. A., representing General Morton; Captain Euvelle D. Howard and Lieut. Frank

B. Geottage, representing Major General W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C.; Captain William Pitt Scott, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. S. *Oklahoma*; Captain Sanford E. Moses, U. S. N. Assistant Commandant, 12th Naval District; Lieut. A. H. Rooks, aide to Admiral Simpson; Lieut. W. T. Holt, U. S. S. *Oklahoma*; Ensign I. M. Campbell, U. S. S. *Oklahoma*.

It is thus appropriate to mark our milestones of history—there is a fine lesson in such markings—a lesson for the present, a lesson for the future and there seems in this marking to be an admonition to hold that flag raised in honor in 1846 by the Navy ever sufficiently protected by that same Navy—our Navy, which has never known defeat. May the spirit of '76, the Spirit of '46, ever lend its influence to the coming generations.

IVY PERKINS CERKEI,
State Chairman of Publicity.

Au-Ly-Ou-Let Chapter (Franklin, N. Y.) has been organized for ten years, now having a membership of thirty-five. Since our last report to the D. A. R. Magazine we have placed in Ouleout Valley Cemetery a granite marker with a bronze tablet, bearing the names of the sixteen Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried here. The marker was unveiled June 28, 1921, with appropriate ceremonies. Our State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash, was present and gave a most interesting address. The cost of the memorial was \$250.

The past year has been a most successful one, under the guidance of our Regent, Mrs. Charles Berray. Our meetings are held in the homes of the members, there having been nine the past year, each with a well prepared program. In addition to the literary program, we have spent twenty minutes at each meeting studying the Constitution of our Country. In August the Chapter enjoys a picnic, to which guests are invited. Chapter Day is observed in November, as near Armistice Day as possible. A reception and supper are given, as well as a program for the entertainment of our guests. In February the Chapter presented a one-act farce entitled "One Hundred Years Ago," with a cast of thirty persons in costume. An old folks concert was given with old time songs and melodies. Our Vice Regent directed this charming entertainment, at which we made \$150.

During the past year the Chapter has made contributions to the Immigrants Manual, the Detention Room at Ellis Island, the Philippine Scholarship, and we have paid our full quota to the Valley Forge Fund and to the D. A. R. School at Tamasee. Each year we

give a prize of \$10 to the student in our High School who stands highest in American history. We have bought a copy of the history of D. A. R. Chapters in New York State, which we presented to the town library. There were sent also two boxes of materials, valued at \$20, to the Detention Room at Ellis Island. On Memorial Day we held a poppy sale for the American Legion. Although our mem-

daughters. From our citizens we ask and receive cooperation in our work "to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom." We hold ten regular meetings each year. The current year's work is "America the Melting Pot." December furnishes a fine occasion for the observance of historical events, the members coming attired in costume. Last Christmas gifts were sent



MEMBERS OF AU-LY-OU-LET CHAPTER IN THE FARCE, "ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."

bership is small we have been able to meet all our obligations, and we are hoping to do better work than ever through this coming year.

ANNA BEACK CORDUKES,
Historian.

Elizabeth Marshall Martin Chapter (Trenton, Tenn.) is now thirteen years old. We have grown from a membership of twelve to forty, and there are several members in prospect. The organizer of our Chapter was Mrs. Quinten Rankin, whom we call the Little Mother of the Chapter. Our town, though small, is important, having sent out into the world many distinguished sons and

to the Detention Room at Ellis Island. In February we had a silver tea, the proceeds of which went to the Kenmore fund. All regular meetings are opened by reciting the Lord's Prayer, followed by the Pledge to the Flag. At the close of the literary program the roll call is responded to by some item of interest, either historic or scientific. We spend one afternoon each year studying the Constitution of the United States, and at that time some leading member of the bar talks to us on the subject and answers questions.

During the efficient regency of Mrs. Robert E. Ross, now closing its second term, we have paid off a note for \$100 on the Lincoln Mem-

orial. We have given \$25 to the Devil's Fork School, and \$1 per member to the Tennessee room at Memorial Continental Hall. We have also contributed to the Old Trails Road, the Philippine Endowment Fund, 25 cents per member to the Immigrant's Manual, and to other causes both State and National. We are doing our part toward the Jackson and Sevier Monument. To the High School pu-

the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Bureau, written by Miss A. M. Bonner and Mrs. Wyatt.

ANNE I. WADE,
Historian.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.) closed the year 1923-24 with a membership of 313. We have had two years of constructive and patriotic work under the leadership of



BRONZE MARKER PLACED BY SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER ON THE GRAVES OF MOSES BROADWELL, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, AND PHOEBE CLEVELAND, A REAL DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

ril writing the best essay on United States History we give a medal each year. Last year a tie necessitated giving two medals.

During the past year we procured a marker of granite to honor the memory of David Crockett, a gift from Mr. J. J. Snyder of Humboldt, Tenn. This is to be placed as soon as the highway is completed.

A most inspiring event of the year was the visit of our State Regent, Mrs. Gillentine, whom we met at the home of Mrs. Ross. At the eighteenth State Convention our Chapter was represented by our Regent and our Vice Regent. We have furnished two papers to

our Regent, Mrs. J. B. Searcy. All State and National obligations have been met and in addition to this we have contributed to Student Loan Fund, Kenmore, Martha Berry and Tamasee. Springfield Chapter has the honor of making the first gift to the Abraham Lincoln University Endowment Fund. Lincoln, the great world figure, belongs especially to Springfield. Certainly, no more enduring monument could be built for this "Man of the Ages" than a University, which will send out young men and women with the highest ideals and best preparation to serve city, state and nation.

On October 19, 1923, the Sons and Daughters placed bronze markers on the graves of Moses Broadwell, a Revolutionary soldier, and Phoebe Cleveland, a Real Daughter of Springfield Chapter, both buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery. An appropriate program of songs and addresses was given at each grave. Veterans of three wars placed flags on the graves, and the school children led the singing and decorated the graves with flowers. The markers were unveiled by Ruth Huber and Mary Janette Irwin, great, great, great granddaughters of Moses Broadwell, whose marker was unveiled the same day by the S. A. R.

At our September meeting in 1923, Mrs. E. S. Walker of Los Angeles, Cal., a former Regent, told of the splendid monuments which have been and are to be erected to the memory of the heroic women of the early periods in United States history. Interesting papers have been given by our members on "Pioneer Women of Illinois," "History as Commemorated in Illinois Counties," "Opening of the West by Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark," "Thomas Jefferson and the Louisiana Purchase."

Flag Day, Constitution Day, Yorktown Day, Washington's Birthday were all celebrated with appropriate programs. Our American Committee prepared and sent to Ellis Island a box of material valued at \$45. Our committee on the Correct Use of the Flag have placed framed copies of the new flag code in all our schools. Our Patriotic Education Committee has presented twenty-five gold pins for the highest grade in United States History in our high school and grade schools.

On May 8, 1924, a bronze marker dedicating an oak tree to the memory of twelve real granddaughters of Springfield Chapter was unveiled on the grounds of the Centennial Building.

Springfield Chapter was organized in 1895 at the home of Mrs. Charles Hickox, who served as Regent for five years. Mrs. Hickox was State Regent of Illinois for 1907-09 and was made Honorary Regent of Springfield Chapter for life in 1922. Mrs. Searcy will be succeeded by Mrs. L. E. Stone.

HELENA JONES TOBIN,
Historian.

Clarion County Chapter (Clarion, Pa.) was organized on February 24, 1920, with nineteen members. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, at that time State Regent, was present. She organized the Chapter and installed the

officers. In April, 1920, we got our charter, signed by her. We then had thirty-nine members, and at the present time we have sixty-six.

We raised money with the help of one of our moving picture theaters. This money, plus our dues, we distributed among the following causes: in 1920, to the Lora Haines Scholarship; in 1921, to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial and Near East Relief; in 1922, to Americanization, Veterans' Camp, Philippine Scholarship and Old Roads Trail; in 1923, to the Lincoln Memorial, Tamassee School, Institute of Practical Arts and the Near East Relief. We also help support a nurse at Ellis Island. We give a prize each year to the pupils having the highest grades in history. We also contribute to the Harding Memorial and the American International College.

The Old Oak Tree, which stands on the pike about a mile and a half from Clarion, is to us an historic spot. John Young, the first white male child born in this County, first saw the light of day in a small cabin protected by the limbs of this tree. A few years ago John Young's descendants gathered in the shade of the old tree to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. Our Chapter is taking steps to procure a deed for the land upon which the tree stands and we propose to preserve it as a landmark.

One of our Gold Star Mothers gave four sons to the World War, three returning uninjured. Her son Robert made the supreme sacrifice. Another Gold Star Mother, Mrs. W. Y. Welch, who has been our Regent since the organization of the Chapter, had an adopted son return with two citations for bravery.

We celebrated Flag Day at the home of Miss Jane Orr at Limestone. In the fall of 1923 the Brookville Chapter, at the home of Mrs. F. K. Brown, gave a reception in honor of many of the State and National Officers. A number of the surrounding counties were represented. The Putnam-King Chapter of Oil City and the Clarion County Chapter met at Rockmere for a social meeting. These social meetings and many other activities have been much enjoyed by our members. We feel the biggest task ahead of us is Americanization work. That must be started by the patriotic mother in the home and then carried forward by the conscientious, patriotic teachers in our schools.

EMMA C. WHITMER,
Historian.

Fort McIntosh Chapter (Beaver, Pa.) was named for Fort McIntosh, which was built in the fall of 1778 upon the present site of Beaver, by General Lachlan McIntosh, appointed by George Washington to command the Western Department. This fort is noteworthy as having been the first military post of the United States established upon the northern side of the Ohio River. On October 8, 1778, the headquarters of the army were moved from Fort Pitt to this place, where was assembled the largest force west of the mountains during the Revolution.

Our Chapter was organized in March, 1904, with twelve charter members. We now have a membership of 166, consisting of residents of the Beaver Valley and non-residents. Interesting meetings are held every month. Flag Day was observed by holding a delightful garden party at the home of a member, Miss Louise Dippold, of Sewickley. A musical program and a picnic lunch were the features of this occasion. Our twentieth anniversary was celebrated by a reception given for the new members. The guests were entertained with music and readings, and the minuet was beautifully danced by two young ladies in colonial costume.

The Chapter has placed markers on the Fort McIntosh site and the Anthony Wayne site; we have donated to the southern schools endorsed by the National Society; to Memorial Continental Hall; we have placed markers on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers; we have observed patriotic anniversaries and have helped with all patriotic work.

Our Vice Regent, Mrs. H. W. Reeves, the Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Standley, and the Historian represented the Chapter and enjoyed the many instructive meetings and social events of the thirty-second Continental Congress. Our Secretary and Historian were also at the State Conference at Lancaster.

Our Regent, Mrs. Samuel J. LeRoy, has been honored by being appointed a member of the National Credential Committee.

We feel that Fort McIntosh Chapter has very creditably spent the year in a patriotic, educational and social manner.

ADELAIDE LINNEBRINK,
Historian.

Abigail Bachelor Chapter (Whitinsville, Mass.) held ten regular meetings during the year. We have forty-nine members, several living at a distance, making it difficult for them to attend all meetings. Although our membership is small, we have had a busy and successful year. In November, 1923, we celebrated our twentieth anniversary. We have

contributed generously to the following: Martha Berry School, Hillside School, Philippine Scholarship Fund, Southern Industrial Institute, Ellis Island Fund. We have also sent a box of working materials for the women detained at Ellis Island. One hundred Polish Manuals have been bought for distribution in our town. Fifty dollars was contributed to the Whitinsville Public Library. This was given to buy books to aid in the the work of Americanization. A sum of money was also given to purchase a book to be placed in the National Library.

As a reward for paying our full quota promptly to the Springfield International Dormitory Fund, our Chapter received the second prize, which was \$30. We gave this to the College to carry on its work.

The Chapter has given two delightful social events this past year. Also after the business part of each meeting is over we have had interesting papers read by different members, followed by musical selections.

Flag Day, or as near that date as possible, we go on an outing to a place of either historical or local interest.

ADA W. STEWART,
Historian.

Dorothy Hancock Chapter (Washington, D. C.) The time has come when our Chapter is proud to list a record of its activities among the "Work of the Chapters."

This is the close of our ninth year. Fifty-six young women are enrolled and united to carry on and attain a high plane of efficiency in patriotic activity and uphold the splendid standards of the National Society.

All records and files are kept in systematic order, with each officer possessing a card index of the membership and data concerning same. A year book has just been printed which will convey information, By-Laws, and future activities to all members. Out-of-town members are kept in touch with the Chapter by personal letters from the Regent. The Historian's book contains a record of past events, both National and State, and a record of our brides and the many honors conferred on our officers.

Regular monthly meetings are held from September to June, taking the form of luncheons in the homes of members. Two hostesses preside each month, patriotic programs and business immediately following the luncheon. Executive and Board meetings are held monthly in the home of the Regent. All prospective members are invited to semi-annual Guest Luncheons.

In the early fall a charity bridge or dance

and the sale of Christmas cards is established to increase our charity fund.

The center of our interest rests with twenty-one orphans under fifteen years of age, in the Little Children's Building of the Blue Ridge Industrial School of Dyke, Va. Here the babies and orphans are cared for by two young women who are devoting their lives to this noble work. The Regent visited the school last autumn, so that we might help in every possible way and understand their needs. The building is a branch of the main school, but is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles across a mountain and only provided with a small per cent. of the actual fund necessary for its maintenance. Therefore they are dependent on the charity of others and the work of their own hands. The

However, although we are so tempted, we have not limited our charity to these babies but meet all National and State obligations and contribute to the following:

Americanization work, D. C. Chapter House, Boy and Girl Scout, Maryville College, C. A. R. Work, Ellis Island, Lincoln University, Southern Industrial Institute, Martha Berry Schools, State Historical Society, Harrison Memorial, Memorial Continental Hall and Library Funds, Immigrant's Manual, Belleau Wood, D. A. R. Magazine, Day Nurseries, Mt. Alto Hospital, and many local benefits.

We gave a Birthday luncheon in February, and the past year were privileged to have the President General and four National



LITTLE CHILDREN OF THE BLUE RIDGE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

children exist under deplorable conditions, having insufficient clothing and bedding, living on food which they are able to raise from uncultivated ground, in a barren frame house which is cold and cheerless through its lack of furniture, heat and light. Yet these babies daily thank the Heavenly Father for His loving care and protection. Their need is so great that no gift would fail to be acceptable, and their appreciation so real that it is a joy to help them. It has been the pleasure of the Chapter to send clothing, bedding, books, white enameled ware and their first silverware, and to provide a few of the many necessary articles of sanitation and cleanliness and a Victrola and records to bring music to them. For two years at Christmas we have played Santa Claus, and within a great box of goodies every child has found a present marked with his or her name and wrapped with loving care.

Officers as honor guests at luncheon in celebration of our 9th anniversary.

During the Continental Congress in April, thanks to the President General and the National Board, we were granted the "flower concession," and had a flower booth in the Hall under the direction of a local florist. This not only gave us the opportunity to increase our funds but enabled us to meet many of the members from all over the country.

Our year closes with an annual pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon.

(Mrs. M. A.) GRACE EDMOND TYLER,
Regent.

Sylvester Chapter (Sylvester, Ga.) held regular meetings from September, 1923, through May, 1924, different members acting as hostess each month. Each program has been patriotic and very interesting and instructive, the Georgia Day and Washington

Birthday programs being observed together on February 22.

Our Chapter has contributed to all objects fostered by our State Conference. Twenty copies of the Flag Code were printed and presented to the city and county schools, and patriotic songs were taught and sung in our city schools. The D. A. R. medal has been given for the past two years, to the pupil in the Senior High school making highest average in American history. The D. A. R. spoon was presented to the little son of our Vice Regent, the first baby to arrive in our D. A. R. family since the organization of our Chapter.

Through the efforts of our History Committee this past year, much data relative to Worth County history was secured, and we hope to have this put into book form at an early date. Committee was also instrumental in securing 17 valuable books from the Bureau of American Ethnology; and three other books, "Joseph Habersham Historical Collections" Volumes 2 and 3, and "Georgia Roster of the Revolution," were presented to the Chapter.

Our members cooperated with the Woman's Club in the sale of Anti-Tuberculosis Seals at Christmas time, and on Memorial Day wreaths were placed on the graves of all World War soldiers, in the County.

We were delighted to have with us at our last meeting, Mrs. Robert Poole, Regent of the Abbeville Chapter, who gave us an interesting report of the 43d Continental Congress.

We were sorry indeed to lose Mrs. M. L. Lawson, our beloved Regent for the past year, who has moved to another town, but we pledge our loyal support to our Vice Regent, Mrs. H. C. Camp, who will serve as Regent for the coming year.

MRS. W. H. WESTBERRY,
Historian.

Cayuga Chapter (Ithaca, N. Y.) has just closed an interesting year. Several new members have been accepted and we now have a membership of 162 with several names still pending.

We have contributed to the various objects mentioned in the tabulated list sent out by the State and National Organizations, and have also given to various other enterprises, such as the Saratoga Battle Field Association, etc. Our Regent, Mrs. W. W. Ellis, has been honored by being appointed State Chairman of the Committee on "Conservation and Thrift." She is a member also of the National Committee and is to continue this work for another year. This is the first time that a member of our Chapter has been given a distinction of this character. Mrs. Ellis offered \$10 prizes for the best essays on this subject open to all high school students. She has also presented to

Cayuga Chapter a copy of the recently published D. A. R. History of New York State, from 1891-1923.

On our Chapter Day in January, which by a happy coincidence, was Benjamin Franklin's birthday, a luncheon was held at the Ithaca Hotel, on which occasion the Regent acted as toast-mistress and many of our members gave speeches on different phases of the life of Franklin. Several Regents from other Chapters were also present and gave interesting talks.

A large reception and musical was held on Washington's birthday at the home of Mrs. Roger B. Williams, at which the members of Chief Taughannock Chapter of Trumansburg were guests.

In February in response to a request from the State Historian for information for the "State History of Memorial Markings," an historical sketch was made by the local Historian, and photographs sent of the boulder erected by the Spencer members of our Chapter, and of the tablet erected in the Post Office by the Ithaca members, in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in these places. Mrs. Charles White Nash was with us in May, and a luncheon was given in her honor, which was largely attended. This was followed by our annual election of officers and reports of committees, which showed excellent work accomplished. A fine report of the Continental Congress, held in April, was given at our Flag Day Celebration. Mrs. Beal attended all sessions of the Congress, and her descriptions were very entertaining.

During the year we have had many interesting speakers, and among them, one of our members, Prof. Martha Van Rensselaer of Cornell University, gave a lecture on "Conservation and Thrift." Also an address by Rev. James A. Gagnier on "The International Outlook." Interesting papers on "Valley Forge" and other subjects have been given by members of our Chapter.

All have been most kind in opening their beautiful homes for our meetings, and the Groton and Spencer members have especially contributed much to the pleasure and entertainment of all.

MRS. RANDOLPH HORTON,
Historian.

Jacob Stroud Chapter (Stroudsburg, Pa.). Sunday, August 10, 1924 was a red letter day in the history of the Jacob Stroud Chapter. On this occasion, was unveiled a fitting memorial for those who served in the armed forces of the late war and for those who gave their lives for their country during the struggle.

The memorial is a bronze, life-size, statue of a doughboy, with fixed bayonet, making a charge. This surmounts a seven ton base

of Green's Landing, Me., granite. On this base have been placed two bronze tablets. One was furnished solely by the D. A. R. and reads as follows:

"Erected by Monroe County in memory of the men and women of Monroe County who served their country in the World War, 1917-1919. Jacob Stroud Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Below there is a larger tablet on which are thirty-four names of those who made the supreme sacrifice; namely, Jacob R. Bates, Newberry S. Bilheimer, Harry W. Bonser, Nicola Brellatta, Elmer C. Cruse, Thomas J. Devers, Robert E. Fisher, Charles Frantz, Elmer Fredericks, Russell B. Hartman, George N. Kemp, Arthur Koerner, Donald MacNutt, Robert Mader, Ernest E. Marsh, John Marvin, Herman Mikels, George Miller, Thomas K. Nase, Stewart K. Nevil, Elbert Price, Morel H. Roberts, Allen Shafer, Frederick J. Schuh, Samuel Silverman, Clarence Stetler, Earl Storm, George Tranger, Floyd Treible, Jefferson Van Why, William H. Van Why, John J. Velkline, William R. Wallace, Harvey V. Willson.

Many people throughout the county had voiced their sentiments in favor of a memorial but it remained for the D. A. R. to undertake the work. They enlisted the aid of the people and in spite of many discouragements their efforts were crowned with success.

The unveiling took place at four o'clock Sunday afternoon at Court House Square, Stroudsburg, Pa. under the direction of Mrs. E. H. Wyckoff, our most capable regent. It was witnessed by many people from

Stroudsburg and the surrounding county. Among the organizations represented were Company G of the 109th regiment infantry of the National Guard, George N. Kemp Post of the American Legion and the Corona D'Italia, our patriotic Italian organization. The Elks band furnished the music for the occasion and Major J. Ferguson Harris directed the singing.

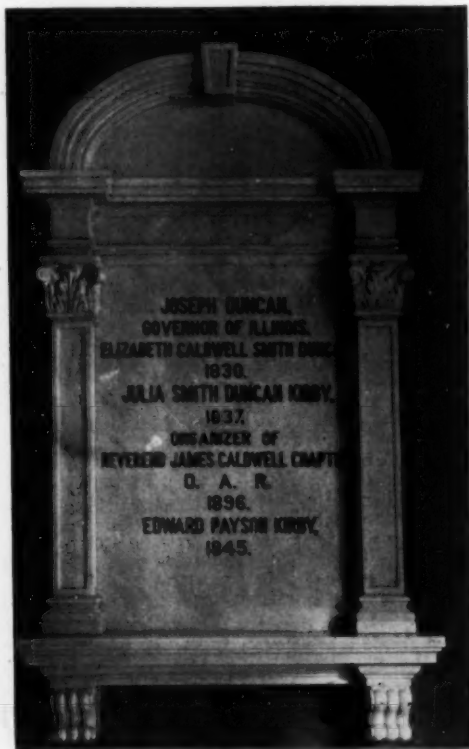
The dedication ceremony was opened by the singing of America, after which Mrs. Wyckoff introduced Dr. E. L. Kemp, father of George N. Kemp for whom the post of American Legion is named, who carried his small grandson, George Kemp, to unveil the memorial, after which Dr. Kemp, who is chaplain of the Legion Post, gave the invocation. Captain C. B. Altemose made a very fine address. This was followed by Kipling's "Recessional" sung in a very forcible and pleasing manner by Major Harris. Mrs. E. H. Wyckoff then made the presentation and was followed by Honorable J. B. Williams, who made the address of acceptance for the county.

Wreaths were placed by Jacob Stroud Chapter, The American

Legion, and the Corona D'Italia, after which all united in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

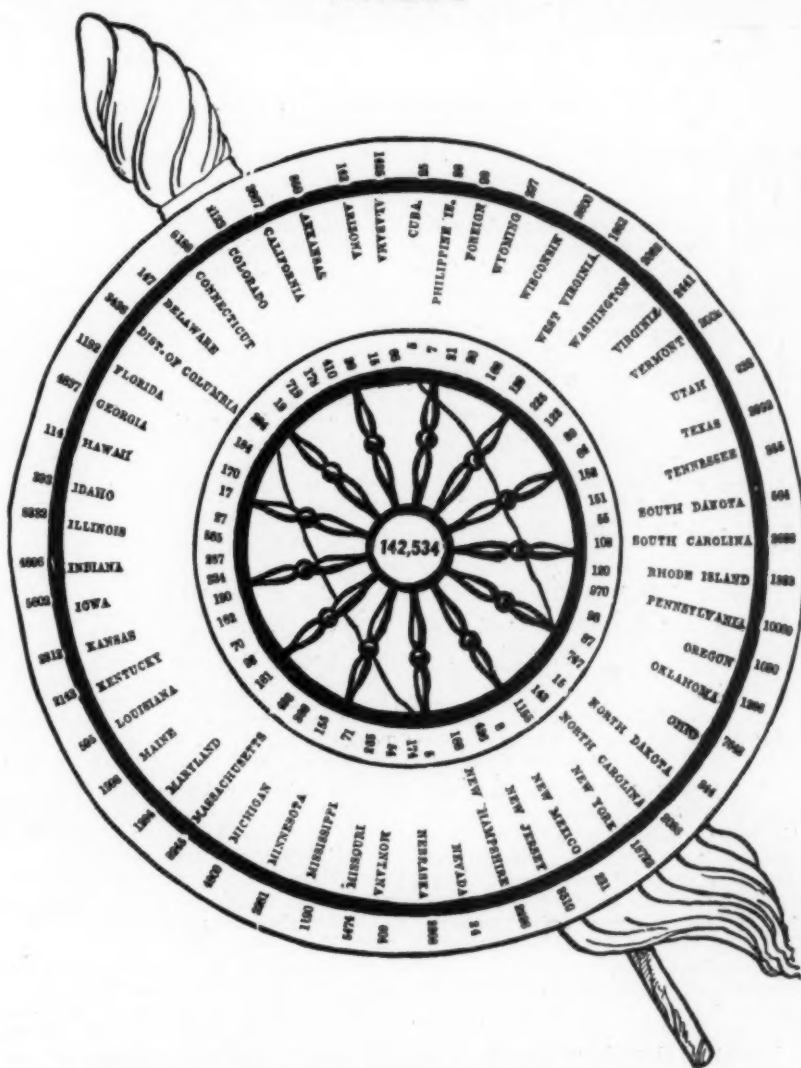
The memorial occupies a conspicuous place in Court House Square and its beauty will be greatly enhanced by walks leading up to and around it, which are soon to be laid by the county.

(Mrs. R. J.) LILA S. ROCKEFELLER,
Historian.



TABLET ERECTED BY THE REV. JAMES CALDWELL CHAPTER OF JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States in the inner circle

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New York at this date of publication leads all States with 1,155 subscribers

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, October 18, 1924.



URSUA^TNT to call a special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, at 11 a. m. Saturday, October 18, 1924.

The meeting was called to order by the President General. In the absence of the Chaplain General the members arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer.

Those present were: *National Officers:* Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Brosseau. *State Regents:* Mrs. Beavers and Mrs. Garrison.

In the absence of the Registrar General her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 2,255 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. JAMES H.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Briggs moved *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 2,255 applicants for membership.*

Motion was seconded and carried. The ballot was cast and the President General declared these 2,255 applicants admitted to membership in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

The report of the Organizing Regent was then presented.

Report of Organizing Regent

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me pleasure to report as follows:

The report of the election of Mrs. Walter Morrison of Tucson, Arizona, by the State Officers as State Vice Regent of Arizona, has been received. I ask for her confirmation. The report of the election of Mrs. W. S.

Titus of Boise as State Regent and Mrs. A. P. Ludberg of Moscow, as State Vice Regent of Idaho has been received. I ask for their confirmation.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Minetta Alice Fritts at Dothan, Ala.; Mrs. Kathryn Martin Allen at El Centro, Calif.; Mrs. Lucy Doytt Bode at Anaheim, Calif.; Mrs. Emily S. Karns Dickson at Palo Alto, Calif.; Miss Margaret E. Johnston at Ontario, Calif.; Mrs. Winona C. Thorson at Glenwood Springs, Colo.; Mrs. Ruth Walker Stevenson at Winter Garden, Fla.; Mrs. Lulu Mae Conwell Brown at Royston, Ga.; Mrs. Eugenia Campbell Chappell at Loogootee, Ind.; Mrs. Martha Amelia Chittenden Knight at Postville, Ia.; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth McIlroy Watson at Rumford, Maine; Mrs. Gertrude A. Schoening at Mound, Minn.; Mrs. Annie Matilda Height Bennett at Spring Lake, N. J.; Mrs. Nina Hill Jones at Chickasha, Okla.; Miss Dorothy F. George at State College, Pa.; Mrs. May M. Vanartsdolen at Doylestown, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Carriger Vaught at Elizabethton, Tenn.; Miss Hilda Helon Thoma at Tullahoma, Tenn.; Miss Gertrude Reynolds at Dell Rapids, S. D.; Mrs. Effie D. Riddell at Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Amy Naubert Bush at Kent, Washington; Mrs. Lucia Webb Cance at Galesville, Wis.; Mrs. Genevieve Ronald Jeffrey at Rawlins, Wyoming.

Authorization of the following Chapters is requested: Hagerstown and Westminster, Md.; Beverly, Mass.; Ivy, Shadwell and Tazewell, Va.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Emma R. Munger Slipher at Flagstaff, Ariz.; Mrs. Annie M. Cunningham at South San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Bernice Churchill Evans at Craig, Colo.; Miss Clyde Willis at Greensboro, Ga.; Mrs. Florence Graham Offutt Stout at Versailles, Ky.; Mrs. Alice Aycock Copass at Healdton, Okla.

The following Chapter authorizations have expired by time limitation: El Centro, Calif.; Brandywine, Md.; Church Hill and Springfield, Tenn.; Farmville and Manassas, Va.

The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents has been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Emma R. Munger at Flagstaff, Ariz.; Mrs. Annie M. Cunningham at South San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Bernice Churchill Evans at Craig, Colo.

Re-authorization of Chapters at the following places is requested: Church Hill and Springfield, Tenn.; Farmville and Manassas, Va.

The Spencer Chapter at Spencer, Ind., was automatically disbanded by the Treasurer General, July 2nd, having been below the required legal number for over a year.

The Ellen I. Sanger Chapter at Littleton, N. H., is presented for official disbandment by request of chapter and approval of State Regent. Change in location of Miss Mary Pelham Hill's Organizing Regency from Brunswick to Topsham, Maine, has been requested. The "Connersville" Chapter at Connersville, Indiana, has asked permission to change its name to "John Conner." The "Lieutenant Byrd" Chapter at Decatur, Ohio, asks permission to incorporate, with the view of owning property.

The approval of the following Chapter names is requested: "Benjamin Du Bois" for the Chapter at Liberty, Indiana; "Fort Resistance" for the Chapter at Great Barrington, Mass.; "Wilson Cary Nicholas" for the Chapter at Shadwell and "Fort Maiden Spring" for the Chapter at Tazewell, Va.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the By-laws of the Na-

tional Society and are now presented for confirmation: "Matthew Smith" at Russellville, Ala.; "Western Shores" at Long Beach, Calif.; "Drucilla Andrews" at Granite City, Ill.; "Benjamin Du Bois" at Liberty, Ind.; "Alfred Moore" at Southern Pines, N. C.; "Robert Campbell" at Lusk, Wyo.; "Colonel Nathaniel Bacon" at Brook Hill, Va.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. WM. SHERMAN) FLORA A. WALKER

Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. Walker moved *The adoption of the report of the Organizing Secretary General.* By unanimous consent the motion was amended by adding: *As a whole.* Motion was then seconded and carried.

The Treasurer General then reported, members deceased since last meeting 356, resigned 128, dropped from Chapters 1,002, members-at-large dropped 512. Members reinstated 85.

Mrs. Brosseau moved *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 85 former members, they having complied with the requirements of the Constitution.*

Motion was seconded and carried. Ballot was cast and the President General declared these 85 former members reinstated.

There being no further business to come before the meeting motion to adjourn was offered, seconded and carried.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,

Recording Secretary General.



FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given:

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of

(\$), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society:

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated."

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